The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50

TO CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED EHRENBERG.

Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg, the great German naturalist, specially distinguished by his investigations through the microscope, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as Doctor of Medicine, at Berlin, Prussia, on the 5th of November. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that congratulatory addresses were presented him in behalf of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other learned societies, and the following poem by Oliver Wendell Homes:

Thou who hast taught the teachers of mankind
How from the least of things the mightiest grow,
What marvel jealous nature made thee blind,
Lest men should learn what angels long to know?
Thou in the flinty rock, the river's flow,
In the thick-moted sunbeams' sifted light
Hast trained thy downward-pointed tube to show
Worlds within worlds unveiled to mortal sight;
Even as the patient watchers of the night—
The cyclope gleaners of the fruitful skies—
Show the wide misty way where heaven is white,
All paved with suns that daze our wondering eyes.
Far o'er the stormy deep an empire lies,
Beyond the storied islands of the blest,
That waits to see the ling ring day-star rise—
The forest-tinctured Eden of the West:
Whose queen, fair Freedom, twines her iron crest
With leaves from every wreath that mortals wear,
But loves the sober garland ever best
That science lends the sage's silvered hair;
Science, who makes life's heritage more fair,
Forging for every lock its mastering key,
Filling with life and hope the stagnant air,
Pouring the light of heaven o'er land and sea!
From her unsceptered realm we come to thee,
Bearing our slender tribute in our hands;
Deem it not worthless, humble though it be,
Set by the larger gifts of older lands;
The smallest fibres weave the strongest bands—
In narrowest tubes the sovereign nerves are spun—
A little cord along the deep sea sands
Makes the live thought of several nations one;
Thy name has journeyed westering with the sun,
Prairies and lone sierras know thy name,
And the long day of service nobly done
That crowns thy darkened evening with its flame!
One with the grateful world, we own thy claim—
Nay, rather claim our right to join the throng
Who come with varied tongues, but hearts the same,
To hail thy festal morn with smiles and song;
Ah, happy they to whom the joys belong
Of peaceful triumph that can never die
From history's record—not of gilded wrong,
But golden truths that while the world goes by
With all its empty pageant blazoned high
Around the Master's name forever shine!
So shines thy name illumined in the sky—
Such joys, such triumphs, such remembrance thine!

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Boston, Mass., U. S. A. September 10, 1868.

AFTER ALL.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

The apples are ripe in the orchard,
The work of the reaper is done,
And the golden woodlands redden
In the blood of the dying sun.

At the cottage-door the grandsire
Sits pale in his easy chair,
While the gentle wind of twilight
Plays with his silver hair.

A woman is kneeling beside him;
A fair young head is pressed,
In the first wild passion of sorrow,
Against his aged breast.

And far from over the distance
The faltering echoes come
Of the flying blast of trumpet,
And the rattling roll of drum.

And the grandsire speaks in a whisper;
"The end no man can see;
But we give him to his country,
And we give our prayers to Thee."

The violets star the meadows,
The rose-buds fringe the door,
And over the grassy orchard
The pink-white blossoms pour.

But the grandsire's chair is empty,
The cottage is dark and still;
There's a nameless grave in the battle-field,
And a new one under the hill.

And a pallid, tearless woman
By the cold hearth sits alone,
And the old clock in the corner
Ticks on with a steady drone.

Horrible Affair Near Corning N. Y.—A Girl Murders a Child, Then Roasts it on a Stove.

We have received the particulars of a horrible affair which occurred about a mile from Corning, Wednesday last, November 25. At the place indicated, there resides a family named McCulloch, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch and their three children, aged respectively five, three and one and a half years. The husband is represented to be a shiftless, indolent fellow, and his wife has been compelled to labor to support the family. She has lately been selling sewing machines, and on Wednesday last started on a trip through the surrounding country for that purpose, leaving her children in charge of a girl named Barber, aged eighteen years, whom she hired for the purpose. In the evening the youngest child cried and was fretful, when, it is said Barber threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless. Then taking the little one up she held its hands upon a hot stove until they were terribly burned. The child was too far gone to utter more than a faint scream while it was being roasted. Barber then threatened to throw it into a well, when the other children, who had witnessed the whole thing, told her that if she did they would tell their mother. The girl then wrapped the child in a blanket or bed quilt, and placed it in a bed, where it was found by the mother, who returned home on Wednesday night, dead. The marks of brutality were plainly visible on its little body, and, after questioning the children, information was given to the Coroner. After an investigation he ordered the arrest of Barber, called a jury and an inquest was in session yesterday. The inquest will be concluded to-day, and it is said there can be no doubt as to the finding of the jury.—*Rochester Union, Nov. 28*

Horrible Calamity—A Mother and Her Children Burned to Death by a Kerosene Accident.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following particulars of the sad calamity at Sing sing on Saturday evening last:

A heart-rending affair occurred in this place last evening—one which has cast a feeling of deep gloom over the entire village and which resulted in the death of a mother and her two children. After dark, Mrs. Leslie, the mother, stood in the family room with her babe, only nine months old, in her arms, while under a table on which rested a kerosene lamp was the little son, aged three years, playing and kicking up his heels in childish glee. By accident his little foot struck the table too hard, causing the flame of the kerosene lamp to flicker wildly, the oil inside igniting and the lamp exploding immediately, the inflammable material streaming over the table and dropping in liquid flame on the floor, setting fire at once to the little boy's clothing. With a cry of horror on her lips, the frightened mother sat the babe upon the floor and rushed to the rescue of her darling child, caring not for herself, being not at all mindful of her imminent peril. While she was doing her work of mercy, the consumming flames, all unknown to her, had also stealthily caught her own clothing, and before she could extinguish them, she, too, was wrapped in flames. Turning suddenly about, with terrible pain, she uttered a wild, terrible scream as her eyes rested upon her darling babe, who was now also enveloped in the cruel flames, when shriek after shriek of agony was heard proceeding from the dwelling, the neighbors hurrying to the scene in great confusion. As soon as possible, the three sufferers were almost smothered in carpeting and the flames were extinguished, when the sight presented, as the victims were exposed to view, was a harrowing one indeed. Blistered and burned, writhing with pain, everything was done for them that was possible, the best physicians being in attendance, but all to no purpose, as the three died this morning before daylight, when the father of the family heard of the affair, with heart in his throat, he fairly flew to his residence, and on beholding the awful scene before him fell prostrate to the floor in a swoon. He is a cutter for John A. Atchison, the tailor. To-day the three bodies are being viewed by hundreds of the villagers, and the terrible accident is the only topic of conversation on the streets.

Results of the British Elections.

Before Christmas, it is probable that the Disraeli administration will either be dissolved; or on the eve of dissolution. Parliament was dissolved in order that the electors, nearly doubled by the Reform bills of 1867 and 1868 should have the opportunity of voting for representatives in the House of Commons. This was literally an appeal from the Ministry to the People. M. Disraeli raising the cry of "No Popery," which is an alias for "The Church in Danger," expected that the public would endorse his policy of intolierance. Mr. Gladstone, demanding the disestablishment of the Irish Church, carried with him the sympathy of the British public. The issue between the great political rivals is—shall the majority in Ireland, being Catholics, continue to pay an enormously costly clerical staff of the minority there, who are Protestants? M. Disraeli contends—if the Irish Church be disestablished, the same fate must inevitably overtake the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone has not yet stated *how* he means to disestablish the mammoth sinecure Church of Ireland, the very richest establishment in Europe, and probably will be slow to put the ax to the root of the tree. Sooner or later, the American system must be adopted in the British dominions—that is the voluntary system, under which each congregation whatever its points or dicipline, supports its own clergymen. Mr. Gladstone whose literary reputation chiefly rests upon his first work ("The State in its Relations with the Church,") in which he forcibly argued that the union of the Church and State should be preserved, may not yet have made up his mind to adopt the Voluntary System in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, but "to this complexion must he come at last." Thirty years ago he was all for Church and State, but the chances are that within the next ten years, he may be found arguing, as a statesman, against the anomaly of a hard working curate having from only eighty to one hundred pounds per annum, while another clergyman receives £15,000 a year as Archbishop of Canterbury; or £10,000 a year as Archbishop of York or Bishop of London, besides having a town mansion and an episcopal provincial palace, rent free.—*Phila. Press.*

How to Judge Poultry.

As Christmas is approaching, the following hints in regard to the selection of poultry may be regarded as "seasonable:"

A young turkey has a smooth leg and soft bill, and the eyes bright and the feet moist. Old turkeys have scaly, stiff feet. Young fowls have a tender skin, smooth legs, and the breast bone yields readily to the pressure of the finger. The best are those that have yellow legs. The feet and legs of the old fowl look as if they had seen hard service in the world. Young ducks feel tender under the wing, and the web is transparent. The best are thick and hard on the breast. Young geese have yellow bills, and the feet are yellow and supple; the skin may be easily broken by the head of a pin; the breast is plump and the fat white. An old goose is unfit for the human stomach.

Death of the Largest Man in Maryland.

John S. Elliott died at his residence, in Queen Anne's county, Md., on Sunday, of pneumonia, aged fifty-nine years. He was the largest man ever raised in Maryland, and perhaps in the United States. A few years ago, while exhibiting, he weighed nearly five hundred pounds; of late he had fallen off, and his weight was reduced to less than four hundred pounds. In height he was five feet ten inches, and two feet across from shoulder to shoulder. He generally enjoyed good health, but the disease from which he died carried him off after a few days' illness. He was a native of Queen Anne's county, but was well known in the adjacent counties.—*Crumptonian.*

Late Paris Fashions.

[From Le Follet.]

At no time was the style of high head dresses more perceptible than at the opening of the Italian Opera. Wherever you looked, you saw nothing but structures of hair embellished with flowers or diamonds, and never has there been such a profusion of curls. Curls above the head and across the *chignon*, small curls on the forehead and on the nape of the neck and long ringlets on the shoulders. Curled hair must indeed be something very pretty, to judge of the length of time that it has been fashionable! As for the rest, these high head dresses agree very well with the costumes *a la Louis X V.* the laces and all the other finery of the last century. The fashions of those days have completely come to life again. Just as the evening hair dress has a peculiar style, so has the way of wearing the hair with walking costumes. There is, for instance, nothing so becoming and characteristic as the toque of emerald green velvet of the Countess of G——. Imagine a toque with assorted foliage and a stylish aigret at the side, put on the front head above fine blonde hair, such as the Countess of G—— has, and you will acknowledge it to be a marvel of beauty. The Hungarian hat, all composed of frizzled hair, also gives a very distinguished appearance. We may a well remark here, that nothing but the extreme fancy style must govern us in the way of hat. All you have to do is to wear a very high or very small head dress, and you are decidedly fashionable. Bunches of feathers arranged in shape of a plume, are very fashionable on almost any kind of a hat. Upper garments, like hats, are becoming very fancy, and it is difficult to say where they commence and where they end. Everything is adopted, from the simple *pelarine* to the long Scotch *Mayfarlane*, or waterproof. I will endeavor to give a description of a few very becoming patterns which have struck me in one of our large stores; they are as graceful as they are original: A Watteau cassock of black velvet reaches very far down behind, assuming the form of a long cloak, and looped up at the sides. The front part is flat, and adopts the form of a short, tight-fitting cassock. This original Watteau is made complete by a round collar ending in a long point behind, and reminding you of the cape of the *bachelick*. This point hides the large fold of the back, which is only visible from the belt, and gives the garment a puffed shape about the waist. Another cassock fits close to the waist. It is made of black heavy silk, embroidered on its front corners, on the cuffs and on the shoulders. A rich fringe borders way below the skirt, and is contracted so as to form a large puffing. The front part is entirely plain. The tight fitting waist is fastened by a round sash with a clasp at the side. The *cardinal* mantelet of black silk or velvet forms a square *pelerine* coming down only as far as the waist, and is provided with square cut half flaps, the whole being bordered with velvet folds and a rich silk fringe. These rich patterns are generally worn on long skirts of high colors, and are even used with visiting toilettes. I have already given a detailed description of these costumes and cannot state often enough that double and triple *pouffes* morever, the lower front part, and the ends of the double sleeve, the back part of this cassock falls half, are repeated in all sorts of ways, either by the upper skirt or the cassock itself. The following is a description of a rich parlor costume, very remarkable for its gracefulness and style: The lower skirt of changable fire colored taffeta is covered with a tunic arranged in triple *pouffes*, one fastened above the other by knots *a l' abeille* of a fresh color, corresponding with one of the shades of the skirt. The waist cut in a point behind and square in front, has a sash fastened by a knot *a l'abeille* and a fichu of black lace, ornamented with knots *a l'abeille* behind. This square cut fichu is fastened in front as high up as the trimming reaches, with small knots *a l'abeille*. I have been asked for advice in regard to a velvet dress. It is very simple: Skirt with long train, plain in front but contracted behind, so as to make it very full. As for the waists, either plain or with low neck, they can be bordered with satin folds or plaits and the same borders be repeated on the skirt in front, imitating an apron or an open tunic. The satin trimming may also be replaced by a rich embroidery.

Cunning of the Crocodile.

Few creatures are so sly and wary as crocodiles. I watch them continually as they attack the dense flocks of small birds that throng the bushes at the water's edge. These birds are perfectly aware of the danger and they fly from the attack, if possible. The crocodile then quietly and innocently lies upon the surface, as if it had appeared quite by accident; it thus attracts the attention of the birds, and it slowly sails away to a considerable distance exposed to their view. The birds, thus beguiled by their deceiver, believe that the danger is removed, and they again flock to the bush, and once more dip their thirsty beaks into the stream. Thus absorbed in slacking their thirst, they do not observe that their enemy is no longer on the surface. A sudden splash, followed by a huge pair of jaws beneath the bush which engulf some dozen of victims, is the signal unexpectedly given of the crocodile's return, having thus slyly dived, and hastened under cover of water to his victims. I have seen the crocodiles repeat this manœuvre constantly; they deceive by a feigned retreat and attack from below.

In like manner the crocodile perceives, while it is floating on the surface in midstream, or on the opposite side of the river, a woman filling her girba, or an animal drinking, etc., etc. Sinking immediately, it swims perhaps a hundred yards nearer, and again appearing for an instant on the surface, it assures itself by a stealthy look; once more it sinks, and reaches the exact spot above which the person or animal may be. Seeing distinctly through the water, it generally makes its fatal rush from beneath—sometimes seizing with its jaws, and at other times striking the object into the water with its tail, after which it is seized and carried off.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Fate of a Murderer.

A man named Jacques Constadt died at his residence, on Chartres street, a short distance below Jackson Square, of a most horrible mania. His diseased imagination pictured the fantastic and terrible shapes always around him, and haunting his pillow day and night with a fleshless skeleton, the memory of a deed of crime. He was a criminal, tried and convicted of the murder of a young flower girl, some ten years ago. By some crook of the law he escaped punishment, and shortly afterwards went deranged. Since then, he has never been able to evade the presence of his victim. She has always seemed to be at his side. His fearful ravings would have shocked the nerves of the strongest man. No wonder they palzied the heart and brain of the guilty wretch who had done a deed so terrible.

The circumstances of the case, as they were related to the reporter, were, in substance as follows:

A young Italian girl, living in the lower part of the city with a widowed mother, was engaged in selling flowers for a support, in the French market. Her daily receipts from this source were not large, and could scarcely have stimulated cupidity. But she was very beautiful. She is said by those who knew her, to have been scarcely fifteen, slender, lithe and *petite* in form, and possessing all of the fascinating beauty of her race. The tint of the olive was on her cheek and brow, and the long, jetty, silken ringlets shaded a face as winning as a child's. Towards such a creature it would seem the heart of a demon would not have harbored harm; and yet the passionate hate of a man did burn fiercely against her, and in an evil hour he shed her blood remorselessly.

Those familiar with the details of the case say he loved her and that his advances were repelled. He swore he would be revenged, and meeting her one evening on the levee returning home, the shades of night around her, and no eye save the All-seeing one to witness the deed, stabbed her to the heart, and threw her body in the river.

A week later the poor girl was picked up by a fisherman; the knife of the assassin was still in her side. It was identified by many, and no doubt of the criminal's guilt was entertained. Still he escaped man's justice, but not that of heaven. Disease seized on him and delirium frenzied his brain. The presence of his victim haunted him for long years, and he died at last a maniac struggling in the clutches of a skeleton, whose presence sat like a night mare ever on his soul.—*N. O. Crescent*, 25th.

Startling Scene at a Concert in Philadelphia.

At the matinee given by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg on Saturday afternoon, at Concert Hall, a scene transpired not announced in the bills, but which created a greater sensation among the audience than Miss Kellogg's vocalization. When the programme was about one-half through a thin cloud of smoke was perceived to pervade the hall, and which gradually increased in density. A slight uneasiness affected a number of the lady portion of the audience, a suspicion of fire creeping over their minds. This uneasiness increased as it was observed that a number of those seated nearest the door quietly got up and left the hall. Others then arose in their seats and looked towards the door of exit, when the feeling of uneasiness culminated into positive alarm, which was quickly generated into a regular panic by a man among the audience crying out at the top of his voice, "Fire." A scene of bewildering excitement ensued; the audience rose *en masse* and a rush was made for the doors, which, owing to the presence of mind of a gentleman present, were quickly closed, and a number of valuable lives were thus probably saved, as the stairways would in a few moments have been completely blocked up with affrighted ladies and children, the consequence of which may readily be imagined, particularly if the banisters had given way with the press of people upon them. Finding the main source of exit cut off a rush was made for the stage and back doors, and the scene was heightened by Signor Petrelli, who was singing at the time the panic occurred, and who, not understanding our language, did not know what was the matter, commenced pulling ladies on the stage as fast as they presented themselves. About this time the proprietor of the hall mounted the stage and cried "order" as loud as his lungs would permit, and then announced that there was no danger and that he would at once see what was the matter. He retired, but speedily returned and informed the audience that the smoke was caused by lighting the fires in the auction rooms under the hall, and advised all present to be seated. The panic then subsided and the performance was continued.—*Phila. Age.*

Monument to Alexander Selkirk in Juan Fernandez.

A letter from the west coast of South America mentions that Commodore Powell and the officers of the British war ship Topaze, are to erect on the Island of Juan Fernandez, a tablet to the memory of Alexander Selkirk, whose history is popularly believed to have afforded De Foe the materials of his attractive story. The tablet is to be placed near a break in the high mountain ridge which rises from the bay at the northern part of the island. It is said that to that high pass Selkirk used daily to climb in the hope of seeing some friendly sail that might convey him from his dread solitude. The tablet will be of iron, and the inscription runs as follows: "In memory of Alexander Selkirk, mariner, a native of Large, in the County of Fife, Scotland, who lived on this Island in complete solitude for four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque Porto (galley) A. D. 1704 and was taken off in the Duke (privateer) on the 12th of February, 1709. He died, Lietenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, A. D. 1723, aged 47 years. This tablet is erected near 'Selkirk Lookout' by Commodore Powell and the officers of H. M. S. Topaze, A. D. 1868."

It was a curious thing that, while seeking for some one to do the lettering on the tablet, a man offered himself who rather claimed the job, on the ground that he had erected the tablet to Captain Cook's memory at the Sandwich Islands.

The Murder of Mr. Pollard.

J. Marshall Hanna, the associate editor of the *Southern Opinion*, in a card just written, makes the following statement in reference to his connection with the article which is generally believed to have been the cause of Mr. Pollard's death:

MR. HANNA'S STATEMENT.

"I was the associate editor of the *Southern Opinion*; as such I wrote the most of the original articles that have appeared in its columns. Much I wrote of my own volition and more I wrote by special direction of the editor-in-chief. I prepared the article which cost the editor his life. *It was prepared by his direction.* Afterwards, convinced that its publication would be impolitic, if not unsafe I asked that the article might be modified, expunged altogether, or the names left blank or filled with initials that would have left the case without a 'local habitation.'

"The article had then passed from the control of the associate; it was then the property of the editor—to print or withhold. He was responsible, not I; and no matter how much I had desired the assumption, H. Rives Pollard always assumed, and never evaded, the responsibility of every line and paragraph printed in the *Opinion*. *'I am responsible!'* was his invariable response to applicants for redress.

"No; the blood of H. Rives Pollard, our late associate, is not upon our hands. We are innocent in the sight of God, and shall prove ourselves innocent in the opinion of men. I never consented to the descent of the *Southern Opinion* from the lofty pinnacle it once held; I never willingly prostituted its columns, though I have at times prepared paragraphs for insertion that I know caused me keener pain than they did those for whom they were intended.

Frightful Suicide—A Lady Charged with Theft, Cuts Her Throat with a Razor.

The New York *News* of Tuesday says:—A few days ago Mrs. Mary A. Gatewood called on Mrs. Eaton, dressmaker, 37 Bleecker street, and ordered some articles of dress. Shortly after she departed a quantity of lace, valued at $50, and owned by Mrs. Barney Williams, was missed. Mrs. Gatewood was naturally suspected of the theft, all the more so that her previous reputation for larceny was by no means an enviable one. She had before been brought up on nine separate charges of shoplifting. It is only just to state, however, that her friends, who don't deny the thievish propensities of Mrs. Gatewood, ascribe them entirely to a species of insanity.

However all this may be, Detectives Vaughan and Irving went this morning to No. 44 South Washington place, to arrest Mrs. Gatewood at her boarding house When they went in and saw Mrs. Gatewood she received them very graciously, and heard what they had to say. The detectives all informed her of the charge, and she immediately owned its truth. They were then under the painful necessity of telling her she must accompany them to the station house.

At this she showed some emotion, but asked for a few minutes privacy. She went up stairs, Detective Vaughan following at a distance, and entered the water closet. Shortly after she entered Vaughan heard a rushing sound, as of water; and as it continued, he pulled open the door. Mrs. Gatewood was leaning against the wall, a large stream of blood rushing from her throat, a razor in her hand, quite dead.

An inquest, will, of course, be held on the body.

The Situation in Crete.

The *Cretan*, a little monthly paper published in Boston, and especially devoted to the advocacy of the cause of Cretan independence, in its last issue thus states the present situation on the Island, and the present plans of the revolutionary bodies:

The latest news from Crete is very significant. Affairs are at a dead lock. France and England want to have the struggle ended, but will not allow Crete to be annexed to Greece. The Cretans will not yield while life is left, but they cannot expel the Turks from the fortresses. The Turks can not subjugate the island by arms, and their plan of reducing it by starvation to a charnel is too slow to be tolerated by the "powers." The Cretans finding that to obtain union with Greece they must contend against the military power of Turkey and the political power of France and England, seem disposed to get rid of the latter and to adopt the policy long ago recommended by some of their best friends: that is, to cease the demand for annexation to Greece, and to demand *quasi* independence, trusting that it will become entire in time.

The deputies from the direct provinces assembled in Levadia of Mylopotamos on the 6th ult. They adopted an appeal to the European powers for a settlement of the question upon the following terms: First, the island to be made a principality under a Christian prince, with a constitutional Government; second, the island to be garrisoned by troops half from the Turkish and half from the Greek population; third, to have its own particular flag.

The Price of Lectures.

The circular of the American Literary Bureau in this city, a useful enterprise, which aims to facilitate the intercourse between lecturers and the public, or rather the literary societies who represent the public in the matter of lectures, contains the names of a number of lectures, more or less famous, some of whom mention the terms upon which they speak. At the risk of being indiscreet, we copy some of these terms: Miss Olive Logan heads the list—she receives from $250 to $125 per lecture. Matilda Herron refuses to make engagements before the first of January. Mark Twain may be heard for $100; Theodore Tilton and Horace Greeley for from $175 to $150, "with modifications," whatever that may mean. T. W. Higginson for from $75 to $50; Professor Youmans and E. P. Whipple for from $100 to $75; Murdoch for from $150 to $125; Justin McCarthy for $100; and the list varies, the lowest in price being $25. It is right to say we have mentioned only a few of the names we find on the circular, and that many do not name their terms.—*N. Y. Post.*

VARIETIES.

—The Radicals are trying hard to raise funds for the esta lishment of a paper in Louisville, without much prospect of success.

—A criminal in a New York Court recently boldly offered the Judge, in open court, a sealed envelope full of notes, as a bribe. The sentence was doubled.

—It is estimated that twenty-seven tons of paper per day are used in Paris by journals, reviews and pamphlets. The London *Times* uses eleven tons of paper a day.

—The armies of Europe, according to the estimates of a French collector of statistics, are composed of 2 557,526 soldiers in active service, and 671,393 drilled reserves.

—The St. Louis street railroad companies have taken the rear platform from their cars and dispensed with conductors. The passengers get on the front platform and pay the drivers.

—"Mother," said a little boy the other day, "why are orphans the happiest children on earth?" "They are not; why do you ask?" "Because they have no mothers to whip them."

—A western paper gives itself the following obituary notice on Thanksgiving day:—"No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow—nor any other day." The sheriff's officers were around.

—Miss Elanor Caruthers, of Lawrence, a young woman of twenty years old, fell dead from excitement while going for a policeman to arrest her drunken father, who was threatening to take her mother's life.

—At a recent public meeting in Maine, the President stated that but twenty per cent. of the population attended church, and that the excuses of those that remained away were either that they could not afford to rent a pew or dress well enough.

—Up to the time of the fearful coal mine disaster in England on Thursday, there had been no less than 449 lives lost this year in the British collieries, 286 by fire-damp explosion, and the remainder by falls of roof and coal. The last disaster will probably carry the total loss of life during the year to over seven hundred.

—At a brilliant wedding in St. John's Cathedral, in Cleveland, on Wednesday, it was found that some one had locked the organ, stopped the key-hole, hid the key and lifters of the bellows, and carried off the key of the music case, to prevent a rival organist from officiating.

—Mark Brown, aged 13 years, stole some powder from a quarry, near Rondout, New York, while the men were absent at dinner; and the next day he went to fire off a pistol, having his pockets full of powder, which took fire, and he was so horribly burned that he died soon after.

—There are now 2,500 drinking saloons in St. Petersburg, about one for every two hundred inhabitants. In 1862 there were only 460, or one for every 1,680 inhabitants. Drunkenness is carried to such an extent that the Government is obliged to take extreme measures. It is proposed to suppress two-thirds of these saloons.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says the ash appraisement of damages in those portions of the city most affected by the recent earthquake does not exceed $271,000 in round numbers, while the most liberal estimate that can reasonably be made for miscellaneous minor damages, not specially reported, will not make the grand total for the whole city and county exceed $350,000 or $400,000.

—A man went up in a balloon a few days since from a park in San Francisco before he was ready for the trip. While making his preparations the balloon got loose from its fastenings and darted up to a considerable height and collapsed. The ambitious aeronaut slid hastily down a rope which was dangling from his basket, thereby saving his life at the cost of some severe bruises.

—A convict died a few days since in Bicêtre prison, France, aged 91 years. He had been 48 years in jail. He had committed almost every crime known to law. His name was Decarmin. He began his career of crime by stealing Marshal Brune's uniform (he had been the latter's servant), and passing himself off for the Marshal. He reviewed troops at Valenciennes, and borrowed a large amount of money of the commanding officer. He was never punished for infraction or prison rules, and always treated the turkeys respectfully. He enjoyed excellent health.

—When the railway across the continent of America is completed; there will be constant conveyance by means of railways and mail packets for passengers desiring to travel round the world. This great tour will be 22,000 miles in length, and will cost $1,500 and will be accomplished in about eighty days. The American tourist will be able to visit England, Japan, China, Ceylon and Egypt. He will cross the Atlantic, North Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Red and Mediterranean Seas, the continent of America and the Delta of Egypt. He will be able to leave New York, say the beginning of May, and to arrive home again about the middle of July.

—A Kentucky schoolmaster fell in love with one of his pupils in 1863, and married her, although she was only thirteen. As he used to scold her like the child she was, she went back to her mother and he roamed off elsewhere. After a while each was informed of the other's death, and each proceeded to marry again. The girl's second choice very kindly died in a year or so, as did the schoolmaster's when he married a third time only to be divorced. About two weeks ago this much married couple met by chance, joined their fortunes again, and as the girl has arrived at years of discretion, they expect to be happy.

—Gen. Prim, the hero of the Spanish revolution, furnishes another illustration of greatness emerging from obscurity. Upon beginning his career, he was third flute in the orchestra of the theatre in the little town of Reus, and afterwards accepted the position of groom to the Swedish Countess Bark. His wife is said to be lineally descended from the Montezumas, in whose "halls" the General himself desired to revel when the French troops first entered Mexico, but did not succeed in so doing, Marshal Bazaine's views not corresponding with his own. From third flute General Prim has risen to baton, and this he may possibly make a sceptre.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868

A GOOD WORK.

Mrs. SWISSHELM is devoting her energies to collect means to establish permanently, a Home for fallen women. She could not employ her time or ability in a better channel, and we sincerely hope she may succeed in arousing public attention sufficiently to test the matter on a scale worthy our city. Sympathy for widows and orphans, the sick and poor, is ever present, and requires but little effort to stimulate into practical results, but for degraded woman there is a strong repugnance to attempt relief, which justly springs from a horror of vice. Experience has also taught there is greater difficulty in producing reformation in this direction than any other; which has caused many benevolent people to abandon these enterprises as failures, sometimes after years of unremitting effort.

To effect a cure, requires more time than voluntary committees of ladies are able to devote, the constant presence and example of those whose lives bear testimony to the highest development of the virtues most opposed to the vice sought to be eradicated. The Catholic church has provided a community of religious, whose lives are devoted to this special work, called the order of the Good Shepherd. The foundation of this order was first established in France by a lady of rank and means, and has branch houses throughout the christian world. One of the most successful in this country is in Cincinnati, which contains several hundred inmates, and is supported altogether by the needle work of those who have sought its sheltering roof. So great is the reputation of the institution for exquisite needle work, that young ladies engaged to be married would hardly be considered among the *ton* unless their outfit came from the House of the Good Shepherd. If Mrs. SWISSHELM would visit this successful establishment she might obtain some valuable information in matters of detail, which would serve her and the estimable and benevolent ladies who have undertaken the work in this city, but whether she does or not, we hope the enterprise will not fail, and if it succeed in saving but one body and one soul, it will repay the labors of those who have the heart and courage to try it.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE AGAIN.

The Chicago *Republican* takes the trouble to comment upon the recent learned production of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* in reference to the Electoral College and the vote of Delaware, and says:

> There is, beyond doubt, no such thing as a coming together of the Electors into a single body, at a single locality. Nevertheless, there is, technically speaking, such a thing as "the Electoral College." The designation is born of the idea that the Electors meet, at their respective State capitals, on the same day, to engage in a common work, the result of which may be determined by the ballots cast by any one of the integral parts. Benton says, in his "Thirty Years' View:"
>
> "The opinion prevailed in the convention (which formed the Constitution,) that the mass of the people would not be sufficiently informed, discreet and temperate, to exercise with advantage so great a privilege as that of choosing the Chief Magistrate of a great Republic; and hence the institution of an intermediate body, called *the Electoral College*—its members to be chosen by the people—and when assembled in conclave (I use the word in the Latin sense of *con* and *clavis*, under key), to select whomsoever they should think proper for President and Vice President."

The assemblage of the Electors at the State capital is also *an* Electoral College, but not *the* Electoral College. But the statement of the *Dispatch* that Delaware comprises only one elector, as the sole constituent of its Electoral College, is an amazing blunder for a journal which professes to enlighten the public on this little-understood subject. Says the Constitution, article two, section one:

> "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

As Delaware is entitled to one Representative and two Senators, it follows that its Electoral College must comprise three Electors. The increase of population in that State may cause a second Representative to be assigned to it under the next apportionment, and that would give it four Electoral votes.

These statements are very elementary, we know; but when we find so much ignorance abroad upon the fundamental ideas of our form of government it becomes necessary to resort to the very horn-book of politics. The working and the theory of the Constitution are so much in opposition, in the plan of electing a President and Vice President, that the people have fallen into many mistakes. The whole power of election belongs really to the body of electors, yet they have no practical power over the election, and have had none since their institution. Each, in every case, has been an instrument, bound to obey a particular impulsion, disobedience to which would be attended with infamy, and with every penalty which public indignation could inflict. In time, this conflict between the constitutional and the practiced authority of Electors, may become exceedingly dangerous. Indeed, the Electoral College should be abolished. It is at war with the genuine principles of representative government, and is a useless and absurd intervention between the people and their choice of rulers.

A KIND HEARTED EDITOR.

The Editor of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

> Alabama is at last moving on the right track against the Kuklux. They are public enemies to be shot down at sight; and if the judges and juries of the State have not had nerve enough to decide yet this clear point, it is well enough to settle it by statue.

WHETHER those who speculate upon the nature of coming events, and who pretend to predict the course of General GRANT, or that of Congress under the new administration, are wiser than other people, their speculations are at least amusing. It is said that Congress will not repeal the tenure of office law, because Senators, under it, have the entire disposition of the national patronage in their several States; a power gratifying to those who love the exercise of power, and profitable to others who wish to make money out of their positions.

These Radical Congressmen seem to be so intoxicated with the strange powers they have been exercising, outside of the Constitution, under the pretext of war necessities, or under the press of war events, that they cannot now look reverentially at the constitution, or regard its restraints without aversion and disgust. Whatever were the necessities growing out of the events of the war, surely these events did not abrogate the constitution. No event has occurred which can make it possible that there is no longer a binding Constitution, and only an irresponsible Congress supreme by usurpation. The three branches of the government of the United States, clearly exist, in full force, now, precisely as they did before the war.

But we see very plainly, what this Congress has already done, despite the Constitution. We see what this Congress proposes to do, and the public have a right to judge how these things are likely to result. Congress, and the supporters of the Radical rule say, "that they are above and beyond the reach of the people; that the people cannot touch them or their acts for years." And they say this on the plea that "it will be years before any present, or coming, expression of the popular will can secure majorities in Congress against them;" and on the further plea, that thus "they can impeach and remove the President control the Supreme Court and *defy* the people."

If Congress can do these things, then indeed the old free institutions of America are at their mercy. But will the people agree to have their rights taken from them in this way? Why should they consent to it? Radical congressmen are not acting in accordance with the restrictions imposed upon them by the fundamental law; what then is to bind the people to submit to the tyrannical measures of an unconstitutional body of men, merely because they were elected *Congressmen?* Nothing whatever.

It is a momentous question that is now presented to the consideration of all true Americans. Can the hands of the people be tied by any unconstitutional acts of a constitution-defying Congress? The people must rally to the support and defense of their Constitution; and they *must do it at every hazard.* Their hands must not be tied. There is no hazard to the people of the American Union, equal to that of allowing Congress to proceed with unconstitutional acts. None whatever.

Subtle radical disquisitions upon "higher law" rights, and "undefined" powers of Congress, amount to nothing. We either have a Constitution left to us, as a people, or we have not. If we have not there is no lawful Congress; and if we have, the *men* in Congress must abide by it, or take the consequences of their revolutionary refusal. We hope that General GRANT will see that all the constitutional prerogatives belonging to the President are restored.

THE Louisville *Journal* gives in few words what it conceives to be the reason for the defeat of SEYMOUR. It says;—"From the best light before us we should say that Radical money and Radical organization were too much for the bare Democratic principle of free government, which went to the people on its own merits and was overcome by the force of fraud and muscle. It is of little moment now what should have been the issues introduced into the canvass. It is of little moment how far the East or the West may have been in error. There is enough for the Democratic press to do if it look well after the enemy; and if it does that it may safely forgive the shortcomings of its friends."

The maxim *de mortuis nil* is nowhere carried to greater length than in British newspaper obituaries, particularly when the subject of them happens to be a peer. But the London *Times*, in its notice of the career of the Marquis of HASTINGS, relates the facts of his life with a frankness as refreshing as it is rare. The instinct which prompts us all to speak well of the dead is a generous one, but it should not be carried so far as to run a risk of corrupting the living. This is evidently done when flagrant vices are glossed over as trifles.

COL. MCFARLAND, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, for this State, was in our city yesterday, on his regular visitation of the schools under his control. He expresses great satisfaction with the progress made by the children in most of the schools, and particularly of the management of the Soldiers' Orphan Home, corner of Pride and Bluff streets. Together with Mr. TRAVELLI, long known as one of our most accomplished teachers, a thorough examination was entered upon, with the most satisfactory results, which speaks well for those who have the immediate supervision of the Institution.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The violence done to constitutional rights by depriving the most competent portion of citizens in a State of sharing in its government, is one of those enormities whose toleration must destroy the principles of representative government. It is mockery to talk about republican forms, in a community where such monstrous abuse exists; nor can we believe in the sincerity of those who urge what is called "manhood suffrage," and at the same time contend for such tyrannical exclusion. West Virginia offers a relevant case. She was violently and unconstitutionally torn from the mother State, one of the old thirteen, and by the support of bayonets, organized into a separate State. Now she votes the Jacobin ticket only in consequence of a sweeping disfranchisement of white citizens adopted while a hollow square and a discharge of musketry from a platoon of blue coats, or an application of cold steel, were the arguments and processes by which States were dismembered and opposition silenced.

To illustrate the extent of this disfranchisement, we cite two or three instances. In Charlestown which formerly polled over five hundred votes, this year there are but fifteen names on the registry. At the county seat of Greenbrier, with a population of twelve hundred, there were only eight voters. In the county there are fourteen hundred disfranchised men, comprising, as is said, the wealth, intelligence, public spirit and moral worth of Greenbrier.

The despotism thus established in West Virginia is depicted in the following words by the Greenbrier *Independent:*

> In West Virginia there are not less than 25,000 men who cannot hold any office, sit on a jury; or teach a public school.
>
> In West Virginia there are not less than 25,000 men who cannot obtain judgment on old debts due them, or enforce contracts.
>
> In West Virginia the taxes for county and township purposes are eight times heavier than before the war.
>
> In West Virginia we have five paid officers now for one before the war.
>
> In West Virginia the salaries of county officers are double, and some of them treble, of what they were before the war.
>
> In West Virginia, especially in the border counties, the offices are, with few exceptions filled by the most ignorant and vicious of the population.
>
> In West Virginia three men in each county known as the County Board of Registration, are actually licenced by an act of the Legislature to enter on record that their fellow-citizens are perjurers.
>
> In West Virginia the County Board of Registration have entire control of every office in the State. The board of Registration of Ohio county can unseat Governor Boreman by merely scratching his name from the list of registered voters. The Board of Registration of Monroe County can unseat Judge Nat. Harrison in the same way. No man can hold office unless he is a voter. No man can be a voter unless he is registered. No man can register, or remain registered, without the consent of the County Boards of Registration. Scratch Boreman's name or Harrison's name from the registry, and the sceptre of power drops from their nerveless grasp.
>
> Did such a state of things ever before exist in any civilized community. Has as mean, contemptible, sneaking, cowardly, brutal despotism as that of West Virginia ever before rejoiced the hearts of devils, or called for the avenging bolts of heaven?
>
> "Mountaineers always free" Oh what a mockery of a noble sentiment! What a brazen-faced lie! There is no freedom in these mountains, except the freedom of ignorance and villainy to lord it over intelligence and honesty.

ON THE MUSCLE.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* gives the following spicy account of an interview between a fighting General and a spunky preacher:

> The difficulty in the Congregational Church of this city culminated in a personal interview between General Howard and the Rev. Dr. Boynton, Pastor of the Church, who casually encountered each other on the street. General Howard commenced the colloquy by saying: "I take this occasion to pronounce all that you have said of me an unmitigated falsehood."
>
> Dr. Boynton—"Do you mean to call me a liar?"
>
> General Howard—"I mean what I say, and pronounce your statement an unmitigated falsehood."
>
> Dr. Boynton—"Then you mean to call me a liar?"
>
> General Howard—"Yes, sir! I say that you have lied."
>
> Dr. Boynton—"If, sir, you had two arms, I should thrash you for insulting me."
>
> General Howard—"Never mind my arm; try it and thrash me if you can."
>
> At this point the reverend gentleman turned away from the belligerent member of his congregation, and will no doubt report the facts of this interview to the "mutual council," which has been summoned to consider, and settle if possible, the unfortunate difficulties now existing in this congregation.

DON'T LIKE BANZER COUNTIES

The *State Guard*, a Radical paper published in Harrisburg, is not so sweet on Allegheny county as some of the inhabitants hereabouts. It says:

> Now, if the Republican vote in such counties is a greater per cent. than in the other counties spoken of, why should they not receive the credit. Is there not a tendency here, as in most other matters, to have the "big" overshadow and keep out of sight the "little," without regard to real merit, or meritorious conduct in either case? A few figures will, perhaps, bring this matter out in tangible form:

In Allegheny the whole vote was	40,158
The majority	10,816
Lancaster, whole vote	24,307
Majority	7,279
Bradford, whole vote	11,306
Majority	4,230
Tioga, whole vote	7,500
Majority	3,598

> In these four counties the per centages of the Republican vote upon the whole vote cast will stand thus:

	Per centum.
Allegheny	,634
Lancaster	,649
Bradford	,626
Tioga	,739

> The per cent. of Republican majorities on the whole vote, thus:

	Per centum.
Allegheny	,269
Lancaster	,299
Bradford	,374
Tioga	,479

THE PIONEER RADICAL.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has for many years been the pioneer of the Radical party in its predatory march against the established principles and forms which made this nation great, and diffused opulence and contentment among the people. He has been followed by the party, thus far, in all his advances. Principles which, when announced by himself, were at first shocking and repulsive, would be taken up by a few daring leaders, and though presenting an abhorrent mien, have been, after a short agitation, inserted in the party creed, and finally embraced by the rank and file. What the secret of his power is, we do not pretend to know. It is certainly not in political wisdom; for in all things pertaining to this department he is but a miserable charlatan.

He led the way on the subject of mixing fixed and unprogressive heathenism with advanced civilization, or the broad assumption that the result of such an amalgamation would be universal social improvement; an absurdity no greater than to assume that the precious metals would be made more precious by base alloy, and that pure fountains would be improved by making them the receptacles of nauseating filth. Irrational as was this assumption, the Radical party adopted it, and have, at an enormous expense, attempted its practical ingraftment on our social and civil arrangements.

As might have been expected from such unutterable folly, its operation has been only mischievous—it has produced nothing but disorder, heart-burnings, blood-shed, anarchy and desolation. Nevertheless, no backing out is to be permitted. Onward is the word;—there is no stopping place, no resting station short of absolute and universal equality, nor until the shameful abomination of miscegenation is made respectable and fashionable.

It is to be hoped the promptings of nature will be heard ere long, and that common sense will return among the deluded disciples of this degrading school, so that their scandalous plans may be uprooted and abandoned, before wide-spread disgust and galling oppression alienate popular affection from the Government, and the Union is permitted to fall to pieces as not worth preserving—as a fountain of corruption and the source of abuses and wrongs—as a curse and not a blessing.

As an evidence of PHILLIPS' charlatanism, we quote the following display of ignorance in political economy, from a production of his in a late number of the *Independent;* read it, Radicals, and measure the wisdom of your advance leader:

> The first aim of our financiers should be to reduce the interest on the debt. Let the Government pay $120, if necessary, to buy back a Government bond of one hundred. Only let the interest on the bond given be four per cent. It is not the amount of the debt that kills business, it is the high rate of interest. This is the first principle to be kept in view. The second is, let not labor be called on to pay one dollar of the debt. Labor has paid its share of the national expenses in blood and toil. The man who gave five years in the field, he who came home a cripple, the wife who gave her husband for five years and whose brother was starved at Andersonville or Libby prison, all these have paid enough towards saving the nation. The capital which their blood saved and which had been half worthless but for their valor, should pay all the debt. Tax every man who owns more than three hundred acres at a rate doubling and trebling for each additional three hundred; tax every man who has more than one hundred thousand dollars at a rate doubling and quadrupling for every additional one hundred thousand, until the Treasury bursts with the means to clear off the debt in twenty years.

Labor must pay not a dollar of the debt, saith this wiseacre. The rich must pay it all, in twenty years. Very well. Let them do it. Call on A. T. STEWART for fifty thousand dollars, as his yearly share, and he will not recover it back by putting it on the prices of the goods he sells, to be finally paid by the consumer. Other dealers will be equally disinterested. And the owners of real estate will not charge their taxes upon rents. And general high prices will not finally throw the burthen of payment altogether upon labor—upon that most numerous class of consumers, who have nothing but their work to sell, the price of which they cannot raise at their own option to meet their own taxes and the high prices they have to pay to meet the taxes of others; but are compelled by hard necessity to submit the price of their work to be fixed by those who wish to buy it; thus occupying the ruinous position of the merchant forced by a cruel tyrant to throw open his store and permit all who enter to fix the prices of whatsoever goods they want.

His plan of reducing the interest on the public debt is equally wise. Indeed, the whole paragraph is but an unmeaning jargon of terms and expressions, o recommendations and admonitions, showing nothing, but that the author is, like the monkey in the barber's shop, impudently handling instruments of which he knows not the use; or, like the catfish, in the stubble-field, out of his element and wasting his strength in useless floundering and the exhibition of ground and lofty tumbling so preposterous as not to be even amusing to spectators. And yet this is the pioneer of the advanced column of Radicalism.

HOME FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.

Mrs. SWISSHELM has started on this mission, and the courage and pertinacity with which she follows it, ookens success. The object commends itself, and the community would be false to itself if it did not respond to the efforts now making to establish a refuge for stricken women. Mrs. SWISSHELM, in one of her communications says:

> To believe in the omnipotence of righteousness was a part of my religion, and in my mind, sin could never be separated from her self—Truth was always attended by irresistible power—but I have looked into too many faces and heard too many histories, in the past twenty years, not to know that I have lived a wild enthusiast; and that the most fearless courage stands most in need of the guardianship of caution. I have learned to believe that a larger proportion, if not a majority of the women who become terrors to themselves, and the communities in which they live, have been plunged into an abyss of shame as inadvertantly as the traveler who steps over a precipice into a chasm filled with snow. The road is all fair, and soft, and white, and no indications that, at that particular point, the foundation will oppose no obstacle between him and destruction. Just as ignorantly, just as innocently, do thousands of woman step from the firm path of virtue into an abyss of despair, and fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again.
>
> I know one woman in the upper walks of life, who was once engaged to be married to a man of equal position, a *gentleman* noted for urbanity, with manners and motions, polished as a mirror, and graceful as a cat. As all parties were agreed to the match, their engagement was quite public, he often saw her alone, and in her father's luxurious parlor, he thrust his kerchief into her mouth and outraged her person. Her first impulse, to rush to her mother, he restrained by forcibly detaining her, with her mouth effectually closed, pleading his love as his excuse. The short time that would elapse before this, their marriage might be made public, and the uproar she would cause as there were strangers in the house, who must know all, unless she were reasonable. The strangers in the house, and the fear of that terrible shame, secured her silence, when he released her; and that hour past it became impossible for her to tell her wrongs without incurring suspicion. When he ceased to fear exposure he threatened her with it unless she would meet him alone; but from the moment of feeling his ruffian power she watched him, with such a shuddering horror that she not only risked his threats, but more carefully her secret lest her father and mother should attempt to coerce him into marriage. The dread of exposure had become greater than that of death; and had it not been counterbalanced by her dread of him, she must have gone the downward road. The courage which carried her through that ordeal was surely greater than that which enables a man to face a battery; but she was only sensible of cowardice and personal pollution. I think I was one of the only three persons who ever knew her wrong and they were told to me in the hope that, at some time, I might use the story as a protection to others. When I first knew her, she was prematurely old, with a crushing rush of degradation, and with the feeling that, in failing to expose him, she had possibly been accessory to the ruin of others, as he had been reported engaged to a half dozen after her marriage with him was known to have been broken off.
>
> She had outlived the days of emotion and tears, and settled into a quiet sadness very much like despair, which was attributed to disappointed affection; but was, in reality, a consciousness of degradation—a desire to get away out of a body she felt was not a fit habitation for her soul, and to lay down the mask of deception she had worn so long. She said, with her hands lying listlessly in her lap, looking out, with an introverted gaze:
>
> "I have looked, a thousand times, at lost women on the street proclaiming their disgrace and felt that I ought to be with them: that I had no business here. It hurts me when father or mother kisses me, and I think I ought to go and stay with people like myself."
>
> It was a strange study to note how the tempter availed himself of her misfortune—the weakness of concealment, and the probable disbelief, doubt, scorn and ridicule which would be the result of disclosure, and framed out of them arguments in favor of self abandonment. He never succeeded in this case; but taught me to understand some of his tactics, and gave me a new insight into "the first steps" by which women go down to death. One who should fall, after being thus violently cast down, would surely be an object of compassion, and society should be as careful about closing the door against the erring, as a shepherd about locking up the fold while a portion of his flock are out in the paths of wolves. As there is danger in bringing an infected member into a fold, it is often unsafe to bring a fallen woman into a family; but there can be no good reason why there should not be a Christian Home where they could be safe until they could give evidence that they can be restored to society with safety to others. Then, let their sins be forgotten, even as we ask God to blot our transgressions out of the book of His remembrance.

MR. ROBERT BONNER, of the New York *Ledger*, and the owner of ever so many fast horses, which he keeps for his own amusement, not racing, relates the following incident:

> On one occasion, when General Grant was riding with us behind "Peerless," he quietly remarked: *"I should like to take hold of the reins."* Now, we rather think General Grant will hold the reins himself the next four years. He has been elected President, and he will be President.
>
> The idea and the illustration are good. Like his former expression, "let us have peace," the characteristic expression, "I should like to take hold of the reins," conveys an idea that elicits a ready response from the whole public.—*Commercial.*

This snobism is contemptible. General GRANT wanted to drive Peerless, and said so, and the man worshipers take up the remark "I would like to take hold of the reins" and apply it as if expressed in some State paper, and then it would only be the echo of a despot. The real friends of General GRANT will never vex him by putting words in his mouth, he never used, or convert a remark made about horse into a declaration of policy concerning affairs of State.

WE cheerfully endorse the following from the Philadelphia *Press:*

> Hon. Thos. H. Burrows of Lancaster, has been offered the Presidency of the State Agricultural College. Few selections could have been more judicious or more creditable to the appointing power, and should he accept this position his name will be a guarantee that the affairs of this institution, in which the people of the State, of taxpayers, if nothing else, feel so deep an interest, will be managed not only with ability but with honesty.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF EIGHTEEN STATES.

Grant's Majority, 197,655.

States.	Seymour.	Grant.	Majorities.
Connecticut	47,844	50,780	2,936 Rep.
Delaware	10,980	7,015	3,315 Dem.
Georgia	102,822	53,134	49,688 Dem.
Illinois	199,141	250,293	51,152 Rep.
Louisiana	79,506	34,420	45,086 Dem.
Maine	40,493	67,182	26,689 Rep.
Maryland	62,356	30,342	31,914 Dem.
Massachusetts	59,103	136,379	77,276 Rep.
Michigan	66,929	126,901	59,972 Rep.
Minnesota	22,304	43,744	15,540 Rep.
N. Hampshire	50,571	57,718	7,147 Rep.
New Jersey	83,001	80,121	2,880 Dem.
New York	429,857	419,894	9,963 Dem.
Ohio	280,052	280,222	41,190 Rep.
Pennsylvania	313,382	342,250	28,868 Rep.
Rhode Island	6,548	12,993	6,445 Rep.
South Carolina	45,237	62,300	17,163 Rep. (?)
Vermont	12,045	44,167	32,122 Rep.
Total	1,835,931	2,083,586	
		1,885,931	
Grant's majority		197,655	

Comparative Vote of States Voting in 1864 and 1868.

	MAJORITIES, 1864. McClellan.	Lincoln.	MAJORITIES, 1868. Seymour.	Grant.
Connecticut	....	2,456	....	2,936
Delaware	612	....	3,315	....
Illinois	....	80,766	....	51,152
Maine	....	21,123	....	26,689
Maryland	....	7,414	31,914	....
Massachusetts	....	77,997	....	77,276
Michigan	....	16,917	....	59,972
Minnesota	....	7,085	....	15,540
New Hampshire	....	8,629	....	7,147
New Jersey	7,301	....	2,880	....
New York	....	6,749	9,963	....
Ohio	....	59,586	....	41,190
Pennsylvania	....	20,075	....	28,898
Rhode Island	....	5,631	....	6,445
Vermont	....	29,098	....	32,122
Total	7,913	288,975	48,102	330,307
		7,913		48,102
Lincoln's majority		281,062	Gr't's	272,265

From this exhibit it will be seen that Grant runs behind Lincoln's majorities in 1864 at a rate which, in a fair vote, would have heavily defeated him.

The Financial Jar of the "World" and "Enquirer."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* replies to the New York *World* as follows:

> The *World*, while it pays a very graceful and deserved compliment to Mr. Pendleton, does us great injustice when it attributes any part of our past political course to "personal fidelity" to that gentleman. While we honor and esteem him highly, in common with the Democracy of the West, we have not allowed that feeling to bias us in the least. The *Enquirer*, in its management, does not permit itself to be controlled by considerations of a personal character. Much less should we have done it last spring and summer, when the welfare of the Nation so largely depended upon proper selections by the New York Convention. We favored Mr. Pendleton for this reason alone, that we were satisfied he would be the strongest candidate we could nominate, while, in addition, he possessed high mental and moral fitness for the position. We are better satisfied now than ever, if the greenback issue had been made, and he had been the nominee, the Democracy would not now be in the minority. We dismiss this branch of the *World's* reply with a single remark: The *World* informs us that he was defeated alone because of his identification with the greenback issue. Taking this for granted, is it not a curious fact that the New York delegation, which was the head and front of the bond interest, voted, on many ballots, for another prominent Western statesman, Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, who was then running upon a greenback platform, which he had warmly accepted and sustained in able speeches as a candidate for Governor of Indiana?
>
> The *World* professes astonishment that we should advocate, in case specie payments were resumed, the payment of the five-twenty bonds in something else than greenbacks. Neither the *Enquirer*, nor any other greenback advocate, ever proposed or cherished the idea of giving greenbacks to the five-twenty bondholder if they were worth as much as gold. The whole theory has rested upon the just idea that, as the holders of the five-twenties did not give, on an average, a half-dollar in gold for the bonds, and as we never promised to pay them in gold or its equivalent value, that they ought not to be so paid, and that it would be little better than highway robbery on the people to do it. The *World* makes a question as to the ten-forties, which we promised to pay in gold, although they, too, were bought at an enormous discount. But as we have made a National promise as to be ten-forties, which we purposely avoided making to the five-twenty holders, their case stands on a different and better footing. Distinction has always been made, and probably always will be made between the two classes of bonds. The *World* will see, therefore, that the policy suggested of what would be done if the greenback should become as good as gold, does not necessarily or naturally, involve any inconsistency with Mr. Pendleton's plan of disposing of the public debt. The *World* admits that private creditors have been swindled by payments in legal tenders, at an enormous discount, which were contracted to be paid in gold. We ask it this question: Should the people be still further swindled by being obliged to pay the Government creditor for the bonds he bought with legal tenders, and thus sustain each way a cheat upon their pockets? We think not, and the people think not, as the *World* will, in due time, discover.

The Abandonment of Americans in Paraguay.

The New York *Evening Post*, (Republican,) commenting on the conduct of Mr. Washburne says:

> "It is not possible to excuse Mr. Washburne for his abandonment of American citizens, officers of his own legation, to the cruel mercies of the barbarian Lopez. Mr. Washburne's own letters are his worse condemnation. For instance, in a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated October 18th, he writes
>
> "Lopez is made furious with disappointment, and conscious that his cause is lost and as his career has been but a series of infamies, he now seems intent on destroying the witnesses, and blotting out the record. *He is the greatest coward ever known, and it was only through fear that he let me go.* When Captain Kirkland, of the Wasp, in response to his threat that he intended to hold on to me, told him that if he dared to touch me our Government would have his head, if it had to hunt him through all Christendom, *he then concluded to let me depart.*"
>
> How it must occur to everybody but Mr. Washburne, in reading this, that a man of only a common sense of duty and honor, finding threats so efficient, would have insisted upon the release, also, of the other Americans. If a captain, in a shipwreck, should abandon his vessel and leave the crew and passengers to perish, he would be justly an object of contempt and execration; nothing would excuse him. But that is just what Mr. Washburne has done.
>
> Moreover, the government of the United States does not put any extraordinary value upon Mr. Washburne over other citizens; to say that it would punish Lopez for detaining Washburne, and then to abandon Bliss and Masterman, was to make an unfounded and absurd distinction between citizens.
>
> The fact is that Washburne has shamefully failed in his duty; has disgraced himself irretrievably, and allowed his country's flag to be dishonored.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The enclosed beautiful lines are so full of the true poetry of nature, and appeal so directly to the heart for its warmest response to the sweet sentiments embodied therein, that I offer no apology for sending them to you, and asking for them a place in the corner of your paper, so often graced with the most exquisite poetic gems:

THE LOVED AND LOST.

The following poem, from the Church o England Magazine, will come like a "song in the night" to many a stricken heart.

"The loved and lost!" why do we call them lost!
Because we miss them from our onward road,
God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crost,
Looked on us all, and loved them the most,
Straightway relieved them from life's weary load.

They are not lost; they are within the door
That shuts out loss and every hurtful thing—
With angels bright, and loved ones gone before,
In their Redeemer's presence evermore.
And God himself their Lord, Judge and King.

And this we call a loss! O selfish sorrow
Of selfish hearts O we of little faith!
Let us look round, some arguments to borrow,
Why we in patience should await the morrow,
That surely must succeed this night of death.

Ave, look upon this dreary, desert path,
The thorn and thistles wheresoe'er we turn:
What trials and what tears, what wrongs and wrath,
What struggles and what strife the journey hath!
They have escaped from these; and lo! we mourn.

Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done
Who, with his treasure, strove the shore to reach,
While with the raging waves he battled on,
Was it not joy, where every joy seemed gone,
To see his loved ones landed on the beach!

A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand,
A little child, had halted by the well,
To wash from off her feet the clinging sand,
And tell the tired boy of that bright land
Where, this long journey past, they longed to dwell.

When lo! the Lord, who many mansions had,
Drew nearer and looked upon the suffering twain,
Then pitying, spake, "Give me the little lad!
In strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad,
I'll bring him with me when I come again."

Did she make answer selfishly and wrong—
"Nay, but the woes I feel he too must share!"
Or, rather, bursting into grateful seng,
She went her way rejoicing, and made strong
To struggle on, since he was freed from care.

We will do likewise. Death hath made no breach;
In love and sympathy, in hope and trust
No outward sign or sound our ears can reach,
But there's an inward, spiritual speech,
That greets us still, though mortal tongues in dust.

It bids us do the work that they laid down.
Take up the song where they broke off the strain;
So journeying till we reach the heavenly town,
Where are laid up our treasures and our crown
And our lost, loved ones will be found again

A WATCH IN THE NIGHT.

Mr. Swinburne's new poem is the leading feature of the *Atlantic* for December. It consists of nineteen stanzas, and is a survey o the present political condition of Christendom We quote the following verses:

Watchman, what of the night?
Storm and thunder and rain,
Lights that waver and wane,
Leaving the watch-fires unlit.
Only the balefires are bright,
And the flash of the lamps now and then,
From a palace whose spoilers sit
Trampling the children of men.

Prophet, what of the night!
I stand by the verge of the sea,
Banished, uncomforted free,
Hearing the noise of the waves,
And sudden flashes that smite
Some man's tyrannous head,
Thundering, heard among the graves
That hide the hosts of his dead

Mourners, what of the night!
All night through without sleep
We weep, and we weep, and we weep.
Who shall give us our sons!
Beaks of raven and kite,
Mouths of wolf and of hound,
Give us them back whom the guns
Shot for you dead on the ground.

* * * * *

Captives, what of the night!
It rains outside, overhead,
Always, a rain that is red,
And our faces are soiled with the rain.
Here, in the seasons despite,
Day time and night time are one,
'Till the curse of the king's and the chain
Break, and their toils be undone.

Statesman, what of the night!
The night will last me my time,
The gold on a crown or a crime
Looks well enough yet by the lamps.
Have we not fingers to write—
Lips to swear at a need!
Then, when danger decamps,
Bury the word with the deed

Christian, what of the night!
I cannot tell: I am blind,
I halt and harken behind.
If, happily, the hours will go back,
And return to the dear, dead light,
To the watch-fires and stars that of old
Shone where the sky now is black,
Glowed where the earth now is cold,

England, what of the night!
Night is for slumber and sleep,
Warm, no season to weep;
Let me alone till the day,
Sleep would I still if I might,
Who have slept for two hundred years.
Once I had honor, they say;
But slumber is sweeter than tears.

Europe, what of the night!
Ask of heaven and the sea,
And my babes on the bosom of me,
Nations of mine, but ungrown:
There is one who shall surely requite
All that endure or that err;
She can answer alone.
Ask not of me, but of her.

Liberty, what of the night!
I feel not the red rain's fall—
Hear not the tempest at all,
Nor thunder in Heaven any more.
All the distance is white
With the soundless feet of the gun,
Night, with the woes that it wore;
Night is over and done.

The $300,000 in Gold—The Heiress "Gets Up and Goes for It."

The young woman, Mary Hayes, who fell heir to $300,000 in gold from the Williams estate in England, presented herself to Judge Leslie, at the Willard Hotel, on Wednesday evening, in company with her two attorneys. The matter was all satisfactorly arranged—the transfer of the entire amount being made to her. She was recognized by her sister, who came here for that purpose. Judge Leslie left yesterday morning in company with the lucky young woman and her sister for Columbus, Ohio, where all her relatives reside. She is in very poor health being so far gone with consumption that her recovery is impossible. She has signified her intention to build an immense edifice at Columbus to be used as a "home for fallen women."—*Lou. Democrat*

—The average life of American mechanics, a New York paper says, is 46½ years. This is greater than the average life of man, so that work must improve the health.

THE MURDER IN RICHMOND.

Assassination of H. Rives Pollard Editor of the "Southern Opinion"—Cause of the Deadly Assault—Intense Excitement—The Inquest.

The Richmond papers of the 25th contain lengthy accounts of the assassination of Mr. Pollard from which we take the following: The *Examiner* says:

Fourteenth street near Main was the scene yesterday morning of a deed of blood, which caused a deeper and more widely spread excitement in the city than anything which has occurred here for years. It was the shooting and killing of Mr. H. Rives Pollard, editor of the *Southern Opinion*.

About half past nine o'clock, Mr. Pollard and Mr. Hanna, his associate in the paper, came into the city from Mr. Pollards's residence on the Grove road, and alighted from the vehicle in which they came into the city at the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets. Mr. P. started immediately to his office door, on Fourteenth street, but a short distance from Main. When about half way between the corner and the door the report of a gun was heard and Mr P. fell forward on his face, to all intents and purposes dead. He spoke no word and gave no sign of life after receiving the charge from the gun, save to utter a groan as he fell.

Mr. Hanna was immediately behind him, almost touching him, and was so overwhelmed with astonishment that he was utterly unable to form an idea of the direction from which the shot proceeded. His first impulse was to draw his pistol, thinking that in all probability another shot might be fired, and that he might be the victim. He saw no one appeared on the street until the detective officers, Knox and Craddock, whose office was near at hand, ran out and arrested him on suspicion of having fired the shot that killed Mr. Pollard. His pistol was examined and found to be loaded. This, of course, exhonerated him, and the next impression was, that one of Mr. Pollard's pistols had exploded accidentally, and killed him. He had two Derringers in his pockets and a revolver in his belt, all of which were examined and found loaded.

Without making further investigation at that moment as to where the shot came from Mr. Pollard's body was taken up and carried up stairs to his office. It was deposited on a mattress, and it then occurred to the officers to examine the building opposite, the lower story of which is occupied by Messrs. W. B. Isaacs & Co. as a banking house. The second story is occupied by the American Improved Gas Light Company, and the third by Major H. P. Clinton and Mr. F. D. Patrick as a bed room. Detective Craddock and Knox went immediately to the third story and found the first door they came to locked. They knocked at it, but got no response. They went to another door and knocked, and a voice, which was recognized as that of Mr. James P. Grant, asked, "Is that you, Bob?" Mr. Craddock responded in the affirmative, when Mr. Grant told him the door was locked and he had no key, and that if he wanted to get in he must break the door open. Craddock broke out the upper panels and went in.

On entering the room he found Mr. Grant and no one else in the room. He had a Derringer pistol in his hand, which he handed to Mr. Craddock and gave himself up. Before going down stairs an examination was made of the room, and a double-barrelled shot gun, one barrel of which had recently been discharged, was found in the corner of the room near a window which was partially raised. A desk which sat against this window had been partially moved out into the floor, and the frame and sill of the window were blackened with burnt powder. This window was in the corner of the room next to Main street, and fronting on Fourteenth street.

Mr. Grant was taken into custody by the officers, and they brought him down into the street on their way to the station house.

The news of the murder had spread over the city apparently by electricity, and a large crowd had assembled on Fourteenth street before the officers came down with the prisoner. When they reached the street with him he was received with cheers. He was taken immediately to the first market station house. In a very short time after his arrival at the station house, his father went down to see him and had a private conversation with him. He was visited during the day by a large number of young gentlemen, his friends and acquaintances.

The cause which is said to have led to this sad tragedy is said to have been the publication of the following articles in the *Southern Opinion* of Saturday last, the 21st instant.

AN ELOPEMENT SO-CALLED ON CLAY STREET—AN UPPER-TEN FAMILY CONCERNED—DREADFUL DENOUNCEMENT.—"O, No We Never mention 'Em."—*Old Air*—The Indian Summer has passed away, and with it has passed a fair and radiant daughter of one of our first class citizens—a nabob of Clay street—a gentleman, who, suffice it to say, holds the very first position in the wealthy and fashionable circles in the city. The daughter, the rebellant Helene of the family, is beautiful beyond description; but her beauty did not prevent her from falling desperately and irretrievably in love with a young gentleman of semi-militaire connection, who it appears, some months ago plighted his troth and accepted the tiny hand, grasping it within his own—"never to be parted, never for aye." Nobody suspected a mesalliance, much less the father until last Saturday night, when the daughter who was the light of his household fled to parts unknown, or at least only guessed, in company with one, a masculine, who should ere then have been proclaimed his son-in-law. The runaway parties have been heard from, and it is now said that the lady proclaims herself a wife of some six months, and that her affianced is choice of her after life. "What God hath joined let no man put asunder." The gay young man who has whisked away the angel is a gay Lothario named Horace Ford, of Goochland county, which county ought to be proud of him, as it doubtless is. Horace is an orphan, just plunging into his teens, and has lost both his parents by death. Much property accrued to Horace in the shape of money, chattels, goods, &c. and, having converted the whole into "ready rhino," Horace ventured for a swim in the sea of gay life and love. He met Miss Mary Grant, a beauty—"met perchance, the usual way;" talked delicious nonsense; won her heart; then half inclined to earnestness, threw it away. Ah me! Then he sailed! Oh! He sailed! Oh! He sailed! the same as Captain Kidd did. Horace went to New Orleans, and not having been shipwrecked by the way telegraphed or wrote to his beloved. Thus it went on through the sultry month of August. The crimson period of October, when the forests change their garments down to dull, chill November. Alas! that love should never run smooth—in an even current—but love never did, and never will. She responded all unknown to the healthy dad, and he replied. Thus affairs progressed until Horace announced last week that he was off for Texas right away and couldn't stop for trifles like an affianced. Then it was that the "girl of the period" made up her mind and bundle, that she would follow him to the uttermost parts of the earth. Being of age and no longer the slave of paternal control, Miss Mary, on Saturday night last, having habilimented herself becomingly, deserted the palatial mansion on Clay street, and casting behind her wealth, society and friends, sought the office of a gentleman on Broad street, whom she importuned to buy her a ticket to New York. This gentleman, who is the pink of propriety, refused, and Miss Mary sought elsewhere and found the ready means—at all events, she procured passage on the cars and embarked on the 8½ o'clock train, which carried her Northward at the rate of twenty to thirty miles an hour if not as speedily as her heart desired. On the train, between Richmond and Aquai Creek, she was observed to weep bitterly, by the conductor, to whom she related her tale of woe and distress. Her departure created, of course, a hubbub in the mansion on Clay street, and amid the wringing of hands and loud expressions of distress, the telegraph was invoked and parties sent in hot pursuit. It was surmised that young Ford, instead of going off to Texas "right away," as he announced, had put for New York, there to meet his Mary, and thither the detective directed their steps. The upshot of the matter is to make a long story short, that Miss Mary had been heard from; that she is now in Philadelphia, and that upon the whole there is a very sorry family history connected with the case which is not within our province to reveal.

AN EXPLANATION.

The explanation given by Miss Grant's family of her absence from the city is, that she had expressed a wish to visit Miss Duncan, the daughter of her father's correspondent in Philadelphia, and that the family withheld their consent. She determined to go, and left last Saturday night week, on the Richmond, Fredricksburg and Potomac train. Her father received a dispatch on Monday stating that she was at Mr Duncan's sick. Mrs. Grant and her brother James went to Philadelphia, and as soon as she was able to travel brought her home. Her family knew where she started to go.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner, Dr Little, was sent for and at once proceeded to summoned a jury. Several persons were examined, among whom was Detective Craddock, from whose evidence, we take the following in relation to the arrest of Mr. Grant,

I went down stairs and called Mr. Knox and said to him we must go and search this house over here; I went up to the door in front of the passage and knocked several times. I got no answer and stooped and found the key in the door on the inside. This was in the third story of the building; I went round the passage to another door and knocked, and Mr. Grant remarked, "Is that you Bob? It is all right; you'll have to break the door open; it is locked;" I ran against it with my arm and shoulder and broke the two upper panels out; Mr. Grant was standing in the room and handed me a Derringer, and said, "You'll see me protected?" I said, "Certainly," I then went with Mr. Grant to the station house; there was no one in the room but Mr. Grant; I was not aware that any person was lying in wait for Mr. Polard; I judged from the character of the wounds that the shot came from that house; there was no one else in either of the rooms but Mr. Grant; I cannot say whether Major Clinton and Mr. Patrick occupied the room in which I found Mr. Grant as a sleeping room.

To a Juror—I saw a revolver laying on a table in the room and a shot gun in the corner.

[A shot gun was produced, which the witness identified as the one found in the room. The right hand barrel was discharged and the left hand barrel loaded.]

To a Juror—Sufficient time had elapsed, from the time I heard the discharge for a person to have escaped around the corner.

After the examination of the witness the jury rendered a verdict that Mr. Pollard came to his death at the hands of some person unknown. Grant was held in custody for an examination on Friday.

MR. POLLARD'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER, &c.

Mr. Pollard was about thirty-six years of age. He was about five feet ten inches high, had black eyes and dark complexion, and wore a heavy black beard, which had not been trimmed for years, and which flowed over his breast. His manner was cordial to his friends, but haughty and somewhat rude to those with whom he was but slightly acquainted, or who fell under his displeasure. He had but few friends, but those were warm ones. His natural bearing prevented anything like intimacy and rendered him unpopular with the great majority of persons. He never deserted a friend or forgave a foe. He was a man of strong individuality, with many faults and many good points in his character.

He was born at Alta Vista, in Nelson county, about thirty miles from Lynchburg. He was the son of Major Richard Pollard, at one time an officer in the United States Navy. His mother was a Miss Rives of Albemarle, sister of the late Hon. W. C. Rives and Judge Rives, of the Court of Appeals. He has two brothers, one in Lynchburg, and Edward A. Pollard, well known as a writer and historian. He has three sisters, one of whom lives in Georgia, one in Europe, and the other is the widow of Admiral Bell, of the United States Navy.

It is stated that J. Marshall Hanna was the author of the article for which Mr. Pollard was assassinated. The *Southern Opinion* will be issued as usual, under the management of Mr. Hanna.

Alaska—A Queer Story.

A Washington special to the Boston *Post* of November 19th, says: When the Alaska purchase had been completed, and the bill appropriating $7,200,000 had passed Congress, there was much speculation all over the country as to what portion of the purchase money had been used in feeding members of Congress and subsidizing the press. In the bustle of politics and under the pressure of events, these speculations ceased, and both Alaska and the lobby were soon forgotten. A few weeks ago the subject was again revived by a mysterious whispering around that certain parties had by some means, either fair or foul, possessed themselves of an accurate and detailed list of the several sums of money paid out here to secure the passage of the Alaska appropriation, and the name of the parties receiving the same. The payments, it was told, amounted to $2,200,000, and only $5,000,000 would be paid over to the Russian Government. A single member of Congress was reported to have received for his share of the booty a quarter of a million, while each of the New York leading journals was put off with $10,000. This report had its day, and was also soon forgotten; but the cable dispatch, stating that the Barings had drawn a draft in favor of Russia for £1,000,000 sterling in payment for Alaska, has revived the story, and this draft being the exact amount that Russia would receive, has given a strong color to the charge that the other $2,200,000 was distributed on this side of the Atlantic. It may be that a committee of Congress will be raised to investigate these charges, and determine how much it cost the Russian Government to secure the money for the sale of her North American possessions.

—"You say you know a horse from a jackass when you see them?" asked a counsel of a rather dull-looking witness. "Oh, ye-as—just so," drawled out the intended victim, gazing intently at his legal tormentor, "I knows the difference, and I'd never take you for a horse."

LITTLE GIRL TALK.

Of What is Going on at the Hotel.

I'm only a little girl, but I think I have as much right to say what I want to about things as a boy. I hate boys; they are so mean; they always grab all the strawberries at the dinner table, and never tell us when they're going to have any fun. Only I like Gus Rogers. The other day Gus told me he was going to let off some fireworks, and he let Bessie Nettle and me go and look at them. All of us live in a hotel, and his mother's room has a window with a balcony. His mother has gone out to buy some creme de lis to put on her face, and he'd went and got eleven boxes of Lucifer matches and ever so many pieces of Castile soap; he steeled them from the housekeeper.

Just when she went to put them in her closet, Gus went and told her Mrs. Nettle wanted her a minute, and while she was gone he grabbed the soap and matches, and when she came back we watched her, and she got real mad and she scolded Della (that is the chambermaid) and said she knowed she did it, and I was real glad, because when I was turning somersets on my mother's bed the other day, Della slapped me, and said she wasn't going to make the bed two times to please me; then Bessie and me sticked the matches in the soap like tenpins, and Gus fired them off, and they blazed like anything, and they made an awful smell, and Gus went and turned a little gas on, so's his mother would think it was that.

We get our dinner with the nurses, 'cause the man that keeps the hotel charges full price for children if they sit at the table in the big dining room; once my mother let me go there with her, and I talked a heap at the table, and a gentleman that set next us said, "Little girls should be seen and not heard." The mean old thing died last week and I was real glad, and I told Della so, and she said if I went and said things like that, I couldn't go to Heaven. Much she knows about it; I wouldn't want to go if dirty old things like she's went there. Yesterday Mary our nurse, told Bessie Nettle's nurse that she heard Larry Finnegan was going to marry her. Larry is one of the waiters, and he saves candies for me from the big dining room.

And Bessie Nettle's nurse said: "Oh! Lord! what a lie!" and Bessie Nettle went into her mother's room and her little brother said she nipped him, and Bessie said, "Oh, Lord! what a lie!" and you should have heard how her mother did talk to her, and went and shut her up in a dark room where she kept her trunks, and didn't let her have nothing but bread and water, and Gus Rogers went and yelled through the keyhole, and said, "Bessie, the devil is coming to fetch you," and Bessie screamed and almost had a fit, and her mother told Mrs. Rogers, and got Gus licked, and Gus says he's a mind to set the house on fire some day and burn her out.

One day I went in the parlor and creeped under a sofa, and there wasn't nobody there. They don't let dogs nor children go in the parlor, and I think it's real mean—and I had to creep under the sofa, so nobody could see me; and Mr. Boyce came in, and Miss Jackson; she said one day that children was worse nuisance than dogs. And Mr. Boyce and Miss Jackson came and sitted down on the sofa, and he said, "O, Louisa, I do love you so much," and then he kissed her. I heard it smack. And she said, "O, Thomas, I wish I could believe you, don't you never kiss any body else?" and he said, "No, dearest," and I yelled out, "O, what a big story, for I saw him kiss Bessie Nettle's nurse in the hall one night when the gas was turned down." Didn't he jump up, you bet—and he pulled me out and tored my frock, and said, "O, you wicked child, where do you expect to go for telling stories!" and I said, "you shut up, I ain't going anywhere with you." I wish that man would die like the other did, so I do, and I don't care whether he goes to heaven or not.

Gus Rogers' mother had a lunch party in her parlor, and they had champagne, and they never gave him any, and when his mother wasn't looking, he found a bottle half full on the sideboard, and he steeled it and took it in our nursery, and Mary wasn't there, and Gus and me drinked it out of the glass, Mary brushes her teeth in it, and it is real nice; and we looked in Mary's wardrobe and findid her frock she goes to church in, and Gus put it on, and Mary's bonnet, too, and we went in the hall and we tumbled down and tored Mary's frock, and made my nose bleed, and Gus said: "O, there's a earthquake," 'cause we couldn't stand up, and you should see how the house did go up and down, awful; and Gus and me laid down on the carpet, and the housekeeper picked me up and tooked me to my mother, and my mother said, "O my, whatever have you been doin?" and I said, "O, Lord, I drinked champagne out of Gus Rogers' mother's bottle in the glass Mary brushes her teeth in;" and the housekeeper says, "O my goodness gracious that child's as tight as bricks;" and I said, "you bet, bully for you," and then I was awful sick, and I have forgotten what else.

Yuba Dam on Hairless Dogs—A Lady and Her Pet.

But I saw one sight which cast a gloom over my joyous being. A very good looking lady, with a large old fashioned cape of fine fur, was leading by a string a new fashioned pup without any fur at all. It was one of those Mexican dogs which some miscreant lately introduced in this country. The reptile was enveloped in a blanket and shivering with cold. Now what did that lady want with that repulsive little parody on a dog? For a pet? Good gracious! Shut your eyes and imagine the most repulsive and disgusting thing in the world, and then take the hair off and you have a Mexican dog. They have no more intelligence than an oyster, and no more vivacity than a member of the Common Council. The nasty little brutes seem to be under the impression that their mission on earth is to keep the points of their tails sticking forward between their fore legs. Their unremitting endeavors to accomplish this feat, gives them a perpetual Grecian bend.

And that lady was leading one of these things through the streets of a city in broad day light. I wonder does she ever expect to marry? I can better express my opinion of her lack of taste and judgement than by stating the simply fact that I left the city without making to her any proposals of that nature. YUBA DAM.

P. S.—Fishing in my next.

CHICAGO, November 21.

Small Farms in the South.

The Southern papers are showing the superior results from the thorough tillage of small plantations to those from the careless culture of large plantations. The Macon *Telegraph* mentions several cases in point, such as a three-bale crop to the acre on very light land, and thirty bales to as many acres of same quality. This, at present prices, is a three hundred dollar crop to a single acre of a thirty acre field, and this a good deal above the best cotton latitude of Georgia. Such results as these stimulate the universal feeling among planters in favor of small fields and thorough culture. The *Telegraph* says that whoever lives a few years longer in Georgia will see five bales produced to the acre, and will learn that it is the kind of cotton-planting which pays. Thus, the Southern cotton production will swell far beyond its ancient limits, and the South will distance all competition in the rasing of this great staple.

VARIETIES.

—The majority against negro suffrage in Missouri is 23,435.

—Queen Isabella is going to start a newspaper.

—Coffee without milk is said to be used by the Turks as an antidote to the injurious effects of tobacco.

—The young Louisville courtesan who has just inherited $300,000, lies on her death bed with consumption.

—Negro boys in their teens voted at Little Rock. Gray headed white men, the pioneers of the State, were denied the right.

—Out of the twelve couple divorced at the recent term of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, eight have been married since 1860.

—Suicide by drinking water in which the chemical composition on the ends of lucifer matches had been soaked, is reported to have become very frequent in Paris.

—A few nights ago a party of villians entered the Catholic Church, at Rockland Maine, tore down the images and decorations and threw them out of the window.

—The office seekers seeing that they cannot carry an increase of the President's salary, now want to raise the pay of the Cabinet Officers.

—Margaretta Beam, aged twenty-four, dropped dead in a fair, at Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday evening. She had been one of the liveliest saleswomen during the evening.

—Louisville is to have a new daily paper called the *Evening Sun*. Messrs. Charles D. Kirk and C. M. Summers, formerly connected with the *Democrat* of that city, are the projectors.

—Shoddy shoes are the subject of criticism by the Salem, Mass., *Gazette*. That journal states that in a neighboring town, shoes for the Western market are made with an inner soling composed of straw and leather chips. On exposure to moisture, the sham stuff will soften to pulp and disappear.

—A buried city, it is reported, has been discovered beneath extensive lava fields, in the vicinity of the village of Tayahualco, Mexico. Well preserved buildings and dried remains of human beings, it is stated, have been uncovered. A commission of scientific men has been sent from the city of Mexico to conduct the explorations.

—During the terribly rough passage of the "William Penn" from Havre, one old lady, expecting the vessel to go down, arrayed herself in her best bonnet, and with her good clothes under her arm and an umbrella in her hand, sat awaiting the sinking of the ship.

—The principal of a Missouri institution for sheltering homeless children, and getting them adopted out to advantage, says that there is great difficulty in getting places for children who do not possess blue eyes. A mania for blue-eyed children prevails among the childless.

—San Francisco, according to its directory, contained in July, 1863, an estimated population of 147,950 souls, of whom 45,000 were white minor children, the males being under 21 and the females under 18. The number of females over 18 is estimated at 30,000.

—Judy pictures a railway carriage scene and gives this conversation: Swell—"Aw—would you object—aw—to having the glass down?" Young lady—"Oh, dear, no; in fact, I was on the point of asking you either to put your glass down or leave off staring at me." Swell—"Aw."

—A letter from Naples speaks of a curious duel fought there. Two sailors threw themselves into the sea, and there commenced their mortal combat. Swimming about, they fought with desperation until one was quite overcome and sank, when four of his companions rushed to the rescue; but his life is despaired of.

—A land slide took place near Westbrook, Connecticut, on Sunday morning, just below the Cumberland paper mill, which comprised about forty acres in area, and completely filled the channel of the Penobscot river, so that the water is backed up within three feet of the top of the dam, and the lower story of the mill is submerged.

—The Woman's Suffrage Association of St. Louis, met on Saturday and discussed the petitions to be laid before the State Legislature and National Congress, relative to the enfranchisement of women. Addresses were also made concerning the best methods of advancing womens interest and elevation. The Association will meet regularly hereafter.

—The King of Sweden has announced that hereafter no capital execution shall take place in his kingdom, and if the death penalty be not abolished by law it shall not be enforced by him. The King made this declaration on refusing to sign the warrant for the execution of a woman poisoner, recently convicted in Sweden.

—It has been definitely decided to land the American end of the new French Atlantic Cable on a high knoll on the Duxbury shore, in Plymouth county, Mass. The town has given a lot of land for the terminus, which is now held by Professors Peirce and Whiting, of the Coast Survey, as trustees. From Duxbury the cable will communicate with New York by means of land wires.

—The State of Missouri, through its Attorney General, has brought suit against General John B. Gray, former State Agent, to recover the sum of $102,575.96, alleged to have collected from the United States government by Gray as a reimbursement to the State for money spent in arming and equipping troops, and by him illegally appropriated to his own use. The suit is entered in the Circuit Court of the county of St. Louis, for the December term of the present year.

—The residence of Elisha Fiero, at Davenport, Delaware county, New York, was the scene of a murder on Sunday night. Mr. Fiero and wife had retired to rest and during the night the burglars entered their sleeping apartment. One of the ruffians put his hand under their pillow, causing them to awake. Mr. Fiero raised his arm, and as he did so the burglar discharged a pistol, the ball from which passed between the fingers of Mr. Fiero and entered the head of Mrs. Fiero, killing her almost instantly. The burglars then fled, but parties started in all directions in search of them. It is believed they will be arrested.

—A natural curiosity arrived in Salem, Mass., recently, in the brig Reseue, from Africa. It is an African dwarf thirty-nine inches in height, and weighing only fifty-five pounds. He was born in Liberia in 1844, and belongs to the Kroo nation. He has no arms, has been educated at the mission school at Sierra Leone under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Hoffman, speaks English fluently, can write well with his toes, holding the paper with one foot and the pen with the other. He was placed in the school at the age of eighteen. He converses freely, and shows far more than the average intelligence of his race. He can thread a needle and sew, make baskets, fill his pipe with tobacco, of which he is quite fond, and do many other things with his toes.

VARIETIES.

—A boy was badly injured at Newark, N. J., a few days ago by the explosion of a glue pot. He poured cold water into it whilst the pot was on the fire.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church, south reports 535,440 members, after all the losses of the rebellion; a gain of 29,936 or nearly 6 per cent. since last year. The old Methodist Church has 1,225,074, members, an increase of 109,470, or above 9 per cent. since last year. The "South" has 2,389 traveling preachers, and 3,952 local, a total of 6,341, The "Methodist Episcopal" has 8,981 traveling preachers, and 9,898 local, a total of 18,879. Total preachers in both churches, 27,720.

—A Liverpool paper says: Joseph Martin, captain of the forecastle on board the training brig Squirrel was passing out of Plymouth Sound, when in consequence of the lightness of the wind, the starboard anchor had to be let go. Martin, while engaged in executing this order, placed his left foot in the coil of the rope, and, on the anchor going over the side with lightning rapidity. The vessel was in nine fathoms of water, and to nearly this depth was the poor fellow dragged down. The port anchor was at once let go, and the starboard anchor weighed, when the body of the deceased was brought up, still in the coil of the rope, the leg nearly torn away.

—The Shelby (Ky.) *Sentinel* of the 25th says: "One of the most remarkable instances of elopement of which we have ever heard, occurred at Harrisonville in this county, on Friday last. Harrison J. Whitehouse left an interesting wife and six children and eloped with a woman twelve years his senior, the mother of three children, and wife of his brother, now an old man, taking with him one of his brother's horses. They started in the direction of Shelbyville, and as he inquired the route to Indianapolis a few days previously, it is supposed the guilty couple went to that place."

—A new theatre in Florence, is just finished. Between every two boxes of the first tier there arises from amidst a boquet of fresh flowers a small sparkling fountain, at once pleasing to the eye and refreshing from the feeling of coolness which it imparts. But another of the arrangements connected with the new theatre is much more practical and useful, and well deserves to be imitated in other countries. Every substance of an inflammable character employed in the construction or decoration of the theatre, whether wood, velvet, silk, canvas or cloth of any kind, has before its employment been first rendered completely non-inflammable. Those present at the private view had an opportunity of judging of the results by the setting fire to a large scene, of which one-half was prepared and the other half in the usual condition. The latter was burnt to ashes; the former remained uninjured.

Dined and Wined.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Courier* writes:

I don't think there has been a great deal made out of Grant in this city during his visit. Whether or not he has made anything, he best knows. He has been breakfasted, dined, wined, and cigarred to the full. I do not believe he can be bribed. I do not think he would confer a favor of any sort for a "consideration." But he lacks something of that instinct which impelled President Johnson to promptly refuse the tendered present of a pair of horses and a carriage from certain gentlemen in this city. For instance, Gen. Grant *has* accepted a gift of a house and furniture at Galena; another house and furniture (I believe) in Washington; a library; U. S. Securities to the amount of $100,000 from merchants and others in this city three or four years ago; horses, dogs, wines, whips, whisky, cigars, and may be, clothes; a profusion of presents has been poured in upon Mr. Grant; ponies have been presented to the children; and the acceptance of all these things shows that Grant "takes well," in too liberal an acceptance of the phrase as well as the gifts. All of which might have been well ensugh in Grant as General to receive as tokens of gratitude for his services in the past; but he would do well to close his doors and to cover his basket now. We have had one Illinois family in the White House. It is in evidence that one of the family was in constant receipt of diamonds, dresses, and other articles of great value, which were conferred with the understanding that influence and political favors were to be the return. The recipient of the presents is witness to the truth of this statement. Grant knows the whole story of that family's footsteps. A good many little things have turned up here this week, mere straws, that are greatly in his favor and promise well for the future. He seemed to shun the political brokers, fraternizing more with Bonner and Stewart than with Blunt and Wetmore, preferring Bonner's horses to the party hacks. The Loyal League Club was crazy to dine him, but really he did not seem to want that dinner. Concerning the Bar dinner to Attorney-General Evarts, at the Astor House, Tuesday, a litle Radical paper of that evening said that "Grant's attendance would depend entirely upon the absence of certain persons who had been invited;" whereas, the exact opposite of this statement was the fact, and Grant attended the dinner solely because the presence of several prominent Democrats insured him against special political boring from his own party that night.

A Man With Music in His Soul.

We take the following appreciative criticism of the opera from the Indiana *Sentinel* of the 17th, and are glad to perceive that Italian music is taking so firm a hold on the masses out in "Hoosier:"

EDITOR SENTINEL: I want to give you the first of the opera. I didn't see it all, but expect it was good, and I'm told it will be better to-morrow night. Wal, a fellen in his shirt-tail! with a blue bedspread throwd over his shoulders, came runnin in with a big snake follerin him, which scared him so bad that he just giv up and laid down on a green bench that some body had put there a purpose for him, I expect. Then a superannuated grave-yard lookin woman in mournin come in and took a few punches at the snake, which made him get, and then she set to squallin terrible.

Then a big feller, rigged in speckled rags, came in, and they all took a squall together, when the mournin woman gave one a piece of cane-pole and tother a bunch of little bells, tellin each of em somethin that I didn't just exactly understand, then it seemed to tickle them powterl, and they went away just as pleased as a little boy with a tin whistle. Then a real good looking gal in red, with a white rose on her busom, came in, follered by a lot of niggers. Wal, one of the niggers wanted to take her along with him, but she wasn't as much Charles Sumner as he was, and wudent go; then the speckled feller come in, and he and the nigger scared each other out, lavin the gal by herself, when she went to squallin to kill. Just then I recollected a umbrel I left on the bar, and thot I'd go and look after it. I'm lookin yet. The fellar that sells lager beer hadent seen it; looked as tho he thot I never had a umbrel. I had no hart to go back agen, but I expect from the way they begun some one got marrid. Hope they did. Guess I'll go agin to-morrow night and see, and if its rainin I'll get my umbrel, or somebody else's.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

P. Barr,.....Wm. Schoyer.
S. Lare.....E. A. Myers.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868

TO OUR CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS—THE LAST NUMBER.

The time for which those who subscribed for the Campaign Post expires with this number, and those who have not yet sent in a renewal of their subscriptions and neglect to do so before out next issue, we are compelled to say that the paper will be discontinued. We are glad to announce that a large proportion of those who subscribed for the campaign have since become regular subscribers and consequently will each week receive the news as heretofore from all parts of the world, besides assisting us in the good work in which we are engaged. Congress meets on Monday next, and its proceedings will be looked upon with intense interest, so those who desire to know what is going on should send in their names at once, and receive our next issue, which will contain the President's message and the full proceedings up to the hour of going to press. Our terms are as heretofore, viz: Single copies, two dollars a year; or, when ordered in clubs of five or over, one dollar and fifty cents.

HINTS ON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

The New York *Times* urges the propriety of establishing in that city a "Training School for Domestics." In its remarks upon the subject, the *Times* enters freely into the details of household economy, and pictures the inconveniencies and discomforts growing out ignorance or bad management in private dwellings. In an immense city like New York, such an institution as the *Times* advocates might be of great service; but the most effectual remedy for bad house-keeping, and one of universal application, would be the general education in domestic concerns of all the daughters of the land. For this purpose a department should be attached to every female school, and to all institutions where girls are educated, to instruct them in the various branches of cookery and the entire routine of tidy housekeeping.

This instruction should be practically imparted by imperatively requiring all the pupils to take their turn, seriatim, in the kitchen, and there, with their own hands, compound the materials entering into the various dishes, perform all the processes of cooking, baking, and preparing from the raw material, coffee and tea, for the table. Nothing would contribute more than this, to give proper dignity to labor, and to qualify young women for the intelligent discharge of their duties in life.

Heritage of wealth, or wealthy connections, though such as are thus favored might not be called to the practical exercise of these arts, is no reason why they should not be learned. For a woman, ignorant of them, is unfit to be a housekeeper; and if undertaking to fill that responsible position, she does not know how to instruct servants, nor can she properly estimate their merits or demerits; she is herself at their mercy, and liable to be imposed upon by them, at all times; and a house-hold thus ruled must be subject to waste, disorder and general discomfort.

No woman should consider this branch of knowledge beneath her attention. A well ordered house is the happiest place vouchsafed to man on earth. If he is there free from the petty annoyances and cross accidents which constitute the largest portion of the wearing vexations of life, it will be his cherished resort—his heaven on earth. Nothing so makes the family the perfect institution designed that it should be by the Creator. It is then the foundation for the support of liberal civil institutions. Order reigns in it. Love and happiness are there, with peace and contentment, and those who go out into the world from such abodes, have the home training that forms useful citizens and the pillars of the State.

There is another matter which demands attention. It is the custom in Europe, when house-maids apply for situations, to require of them a written certificate of character from their last employer. Such a regulation might do good here. As it is, with no restraint of this kind upon their actions, servants capriciously wander from place to place, and families are liable to be deserted by them at times when their services are most needed and when their abrupt departure occasions serious inconvenience. And under this system, applicants for situations are taken in at great risk, without any knowledge as to their habits, their honesty, or whether they are even fit or safe inmates of a respectable family. If the matronage of the community would take these matters in hand, they would effect reforms which would contribute more to universal enjoyment, to the growth of sound morals, to general social purity and intelligence, and to the conservation of free institutions, than the carrying out of the favorite dogmas of any political economists.

A CONVERSATION WITH HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

The inevitable *Herald* Jerk recently chased up the great Ohio Senator and reports his interview, which related mainly to the finances, which includes bonds, taxes and tariffs. There is no other great question, and this is big enough to interest everybody for the next twenty years. About Mr. Sherman's theory of providing for the payment of the National debt and the greenback question we shall have something to say, hereafter; for the present we desire to place of record an admission in relation to congressional legislation, which should strike the masses as it is only one of the many "humbugs passed to bridge the election."

FUNDING THE DEBT.

"You have had some experience with a funding bill, sir?"

"Yes; the original bill, as it passed the Senate Committee of Finance, was a good measure. The bill, as it passed both Houses, was a humbug—*a bridge to get over the election*. The attempt to reduce interest to four per cent. in this country will fail. A funding bill must have more in it than a new privilege to the bondholder. We want a comprehensive measure, providing for—first funding the greenbacks; second, the reduction of the debt; third, the redemption of the five-twenty bonds, when the five years are out, by sale of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest."

The next point is a direct claim to a consolidated form of government, the necessity for obtaining control of the Railroad interests is made the excuse to claim this strong centralizing power. We are rather glad it takes this shape to start with, as it will grasp interests not allied to party, and beget resistance from others than those who have from the formation of the Constitution pronounced it Federal in form and substance, and protected the rights of the States under it. It was thought all right to obstruct this principle because the Democratic party held to it, but it will soon be seen that franchises and individual rights under the State are to be swept into the arms of a central government in Washington without regard to party, and as Mr. Sherman says in relation to the power of railroads "it is too much for any State to possess."

THE RAILROADS.

"There is much discussion here in the West about a peculiar topic of the future—the removal of the national capital."

"Yes; it is a matter of railroads. Washington is inaccessible through the action of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which is a close monopoly. It is inconvenient and sometimes dangerous to get there, and unless the arrangement that enables the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to make Washington a mere suburb of Baltimore is broken up the capital will be removed within five years. My own opinion is that Congress has power to regulate railroad lines above all State power. It is in the power given over commerce. "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States' This is an important power, for the railroads are to be a wonderful element in our development. Already the value of the railroads in the United States is $1,600,000,000—sixteen hundred millions—but little less than the national debt, and their receipts are three times the interest of the debt. Any one of the four leading railroads transports property worth $150,000,000 per year. If it is doubtful whether Congress has the power to build new roads, its authority to regulate those already built is clear. In taking hold of matters like this we must move cautiously and with good precedent in view, though the tendency of the times is to a stronger central nationality. Unless Congress has this power there will be trouble about it by and by. Suppose, for instance, that Ohio should do what New Jersey actually does—declare that only one railroad shall cross her territory—she could dissolve the Union with this power, for all communication between the East and the West lies across her territory, to the South you must go to Kentucky, where there is a range of mountains that cannot be passed by a railroad, and to the North you must go to the lakes and take the chances of the water. *This is too much power for any State to possess.*

Congress could, without disturbing the relation which has always existed between the General Government and the States, pass laws which should be uniform in relation to railroads, as exists in regard to steamboats, examination of engineers, and others connected with the running of trains, inspection of machinery, rates of speed and similar matters, but all this is very different from the powers claimed, and which will culminate in a consolidated and despotic form of government unless soon arrested.

When General Sherman dictated the terms of surrender to General Joe Johnson, they were said to be too liberal, and were repudiated at Washington. They contained political as well as military concessions and the bitterness with which General Sherman was assailed show plainly the dominant party did not intend any favor to the the South. It now turns out according to the editor of the New York *Spirit of the Times* that President Lincoln and not Sherman dictated the terms. It says:

The President, however, was very decided about the matter, and insisted that Johnson should be induced immediately to surrender by granting him most liberel terms. Grant, too, was anxious that Johnson should not try to get into Richmond, where he might give us a great deal of trouble, and Sherman was compelled to yield, though he did it very unwillingly. The terms of capitulation which afterwards made such a disturbance *were in fact substantially arranged by Mr. Lincoln himself*, and if he had lived he never would have allowed Sherman to bear the responsibility of them."

PROJECTED BENEFITS TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

As was predicted by the Democratic press, before the election, the Radicals are claiming the result as a decision of the people in favor of all their schemes and measures. The New York *Times* says that "the country has decided that the bonds shall be redeemed in the currency of the world. On this subject, therefore, the bondholders may dismiss distrust. They may keep their bonds with an assurance that they will in due time be enabled to choose between a surrender for gold and an exchange for another bond, still bearing a rate of interest higher than that of any similar security in Europe."

Following this rosy assurance to the bondholders, the *Times* and other papers, are raising a clamor for the resumption of specie payments. Admitting this to be practicable, among its effects would be an immediate fall in the nominal value of every kind of property, except bonds. The purchasing power of the bonds would be doubled; or, in other words, the public debt would be made practically twice as large as it now is, and in that proportion it would require an increase from the substance of the people to pay it. The general depreciation of property would act oppressively upon the debtor portion of community, and give an unfair advantage to the creditor portion.

Both these movements are in the interest of the bondholders, or so intended to be. But the success of them, if they are passed, is very doubtful. The embarrassment of business, which they must occasion; the difficulty of meeting the enormous demands of taxation when money would thus be made scarce, and the universal suffering that must prevail throughout the whole country, if they did not occasion positive disability to bear the burthen, would be likely to produce a disposition to throw it off, especially as these evils would be attended by an aggravating sense of injustice and unnecessary oppression.

A debt swollen by lavish waste and pillage, which was contracted in depreciated currency and agreed to be paid in the same, when transformed into a gold obligation and money made scarce and property cut down in value, will not press hard upon the consciences of the groaning taxpayers. The event will probably show, that the holders of the public securities, when they refuse greenbacks, miss their best opportunity; and that in grasping for what is not "nominated in the bond," they voluntarily, though unwisely, take the hazard of losing all. Time will show. The American people have borne every sort of violence to their institutions, infringements of their rights; abuses of blundering, incompetent rulers; wasting of their substance, and they may meekly submit to these flagrant wrongs, though the effect of the straw upon the camel's back should not be forgotten by their oppressors.

The debt was contracted during times of high inflation, with all the disadvantages against the country of such times, which have at least trebled its amount. It has become, by its diffusion, a powerful and controling interest. Its demands are exorbitant and unreasonable. Their tendency is to rob and enslave the toiling millions; and there is no argument in their favor but the fashionable one based upon the sophistical claims of public faith. In urging this, the sacred rights of the masses are trampled in the dust, and the same fashion guards only the incomes of the rich and employs all the powers of the government to give them stability and increase their amount. Justice would say—pay as we agreed and in the money we borrowed, and until that is done (and it can be easily and speedily done) hold the inflated values as they were.

A LITTLE MORE LAND.

Our national real estate agent, Secretary Seward, is again on the dicker for another small slice of ground, and a good deal of water, on the theory of the old song, that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to buy us all a farm;" at least is able to furnish the little bell premier, with an Alaska slice in gold, for having the purchase money promptly paid. The latest speculation is for the Bay of Samana. The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent tells the following story:

Mr. Seward's star is again in the ascendant, and the United States is likely to become the owner of the Bay of Samana, the purchase of which Mr. Frederick Seward failed to accomplish during his secret mission to the Island of St. Domingo last winter. The difficulty in his way was the exhibition of too great an anxiety to purchase which induced Cabral, then at the head of the Dominican Government, to become exorbitant, hoping thereby to get vast wealth with which to leave the island. Buenaventura Baez was called to the Presidency of the Republic in 1865, but Cabral succeeded in holding over until the Spring of the present year, when he was driven from the country and Baez regularly installed in office. Baez is a bright mulatto highly educated, fifty-four years of age, and possesses immense wealth, most of which is invested in France, where he has spent many years of his life. He has just communicated to Secretary Seward his desire to transfer the Bay of Samana to the United States on Mr. Seward's own terms, provided the terms shall stipulate for a lease only and not for an actual sale of the property. There are bitter prejudices existing among the Dominicans against selling territory, and these prejudices Baez proposes to respect by leasing the bay for ninety-nine years to the United States, as long before the expiration of such a lease the United States will probably embrace the whole of the West Indies.

WHY DIVIDE LARGE STATES?

Unequal Representation Shown Up—How Political Power is Divided—Supremacy of Small States Over Large Ones.

New York, November 23, 1868.

To the Editor of the World:

Sir: In your article in Sunday's issue on "Dividing the larger States," you speak of the "disproportionate prominence" of the smaller States in the Federal Senate. This disproportion is very rarely fully understood. We are continually speaking of ourselves as "a nation," as "a people," and we hear the "will" of that people invoked on all occasions, notwithstanding the fact, that in no one legal aspect do we ever act as a people, and in face of the circumstance, that if we are a "nation," a gross inequality and injustice prevails in the relations of the several parts to the whole. For instance, a citizen of Nevada wields a political power in the United States Senate, on an amendment of the Constitution, and in the election of the Executive, if thrown into the House, nearly five hundred times greater than a citizen of the State of New York possesses in the same field, or on the same subjects. In the same way a citizen of Oregon has about eighty times more political influence than a citizen of New York. What sort of "republic," or "nation," or "people" is that which permits this striking inequality? A further analysis of the vested power of the people in the States shows that there are fifteen States which have an aggregate population not greater than that of the State of New York. But while New York's 4,000,000 of people have but two Senators, one vote on the question of a constitutional amendment and one vote on the election of President, if thrown into the House, the 4,000,000 occupying the fifteen smaller States have *thirty* Senators and *fifteen* votes each on the questions mentioned. Again, there is a very "disproportionate prominence" of the smaller States in the electoral vote—that is, if we are a "nation," and not a Union of States. The fifteen States already mentioned having a population in aggregate just equal to that of New York, have *sixty-three* electoral votes, but New York has only thirty-three. A Presidential ballot in Nevada has a power more than forty times greater than a Presidential ballot in New York. While on this subject, it may be as well to remind the nationalists that eighty thousand people in the District of Columbia, have no "national power" or political rights (except that of being taxed) whatever, while a beggarly ten thousand in Nevada on many subjects are the equal of four millions in New York.

Let me intrude upon your patience a little longer, in order to ask of our Democratic leaders a little more consistency and accuracy in the use of terms. In the thanksgiving proclamation just issued by a Democratic Mayor of New York, elected as the next Democratic Governor of the State, and who is supposed to understand Democratic principles, I find a reference to the "*National* and State Executives." Once in the United States Senate Mr. Webster, in a debate, incautiously used the sentence, "When the State *delegated* their powers to the government." Mr. Calhoun quickly interrupted him, exclaiming: "Stop, stop, sir; You've made a mistake. That's our argument, and we feel ourselves quite capable of conducting our own side of the debate. You must say *surrendered*, sir. That's your word, sir. *Delegated* is our word." In the same way Democrats absolutely surrender the whole question at issue between us and our opponents, in reference to the character of the Federal Government, by using and accepting their terms and definitions. Mr. Hoffman's proclamation should have read, "*Federal* and State Executives."

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

General Grant's entire repor does not exceed thirty lines. Here it is:

Headquarters Army of United States, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1868.

Gen. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the reports of division, district and department commanders for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details. I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of General Sherman on this subject. It has my earnest approval. It is unnecessary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be repeated. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more evident every day. While the Indian war continues I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the Plainn are all needed. Troops are still needed in the Southern States. A further reduction can be made in the way already used and now in operation, where it is safe, namely, by allowing companies to diminish by the discharges without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping appointments of Second Lieutenants. If it should be deemed advisable, the Veteran Reserve regiment might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of officers and discharge of men without detriment to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. Grant, General.

Of couse he don't want the army reduced. The Indians require attention and the carpet-baggers of the South can't get along very well without a standing army at their backs. But what do we want with fifty thousand men, as a peace establishment, except to eat out the substance of our people and keep the Republican party in power?

PROMPT.

A few days ago the Post suggested an improvement in the shape of a board-walk from Soho bridge, towards Oakland the side walk being almost impassable for pedestrians. The following from the proceedings of Councils shows the result:

Mr. Gerner presented an ordinance for a board walk along Pennsylvania avenue from the Soho toll house to Murphy street. Read three times and passed. S. C. concurred.

But why confine this improvement to Murphy street? Let it be continued to the city line, now thickly inhabited. It would add to the value of property in that direction very much, whilst the cost would be trifling. There are wealthy land owners on the line who would be rejoiced to pay their share.

Philip F. Kelly a well known banker of Philadelphia, died in that city on Sunday last.

THE WEEKLY POST FOR 1869.

A WORD WITH OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

The time for which quite a number of our readers have subscribed, viz.: December 5, 1868, expire with this Number. We feel confident that the POST has pleased you, and in confidence ask each of you, and our friends, to AID US IN THE PERMANENT EXTENSION OF ITS CIRCULATION. A few hours spent by each one of our readers will LARGELY INCREASE OUR CIRCULATION AND INFLUENCE, to the ADVANTAGE of the cause of SOUND DEMOCRACY.

EACH NUMBER OF THE WEEKLY POST

Will contain a complete compendium of the News of the Week; the leading Editorials from the Daily; the latest Cable and Telegraphic Dispatches; the reports of the doings of the coming session of Congress; Legislative Proceedings; Market Reports; Local News; Stories, and Miscellaneous Information.

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WASHINGTON.

Contents of the Army Register.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Report of the Commissioners.

Report of the Special Commission.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CONTENTS OF THE ARMY REGISTER.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The officia Army Register for 1868, just published by the War Department, shows that since the register was issued for 1867, the resignations have been as follows: One Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, thirteen Captains, twenty-five First Lieutenants, thirteen Second Lieutenants, eight Assistant Surgeons and one military storekeeper. Thirty officers have died; seven were dismissed, and nine were cashiered. Brigadier General and Brevet Major General Robert K. Scott, resigned.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The report of the Commissioners on the Union Pacific Railroad, estimate that for the complete equipment of the line to Salt Lake, additional locomotives, cars, &c., and for stone structures, several millions of dollars may be required. It will be recollected that some months ago this Railroad Company voted to put $3,000,000 of its own first mortgage bonds, in trust for this purpose. The Government owes the company $4,400,000, for the road already completed. The Company has expended $6,000,000, for grading, rails, and other supplies, beyond the nine hundred and forty miles already finished.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The report of the special commission appointed by the President to examine the Union Pacific Railroad, closes as follows: Taken as a whole, the Union Pacific Railroad has been well constructed. The general route for the line is exceedingly well selected, crossing the Rocky Mountain range at some of the most favorable passes on the continent, and possessing capabilities for easy grades and favorable alignment, unsurpassed by any other railroad line on similar elevated ground. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without a parallel in history. In grandeur and grand magnitude of the undertaking, it has never been equalled, and no other line compares with this in the arid and barren character of much of the country it traverses, giving rise to the unusual inconveniences and difficulties, and imposing the necessity of obtaining almost every requisite of material, labor and of supplies for its construction. From the extreme initial point of its commencement, deficiencies exist, but they are almost, without exception, those incident to all new roads, or of a character growing out of the peculiar duties encountered, or inseparably connected with the unexampled progress of the work. A matter of the greatest importance, and highly creditable to the able managers of the company is, they can all be supplied at an outlay but little exceeding that which would have obviated them in the first instance, but at the cost of materially retarding the progress of the great work. Under the circumstances, it is much more a matter of surprise that so few mistakes were made, and so few defalcations exist, than would be, had serious deficiencies been of more frequent occurrence, and the country has reason to congratulate itself, that this great work of national importance, is so rapidly approaching completion. Under such favorable auspices.

We are respectfully,

Your obedient servants.

[Signed.] G. K. WARREN,
Bt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
J. BLICKENSDORFER, Jr.
Civil Engineer.
JAMES BARBES,
Chief Director.

Special Commissionors on the Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON.

Arrival of Gen. Grant—Temperance Convention.

BOSTON, December 2.—General Grant arrived at the St. James Hotel this forenoon. He took the hotel carriage at the depot, none other being in waiting during the forenoon. A committee of the City Council formally called on him this afternoon. The General visited the Waltham Watch Works by invitation, accompanied by the Mayor and members of the city government.

The New England Temperance Convention met to-day and organized. Ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, was chosen President.

General Grant dined at the residence of David Sears, one of the Electors at Large, this evening, and met several of the leading business men of the city, including the Presidential Electors. To morrow he goes to Lawrence, and will be shown through the mills there.

The New England Christian Temperance Convention met here to-day and was largely attended. Hon. Henry Wilson was temporary chairman, and made a speech denunciatory of the license law. Ex-Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, was elected permanent chairman, and spoke at some length of the work temperance men have to do in New England. All the speakers were in favor of attempting a restoration of the prohibitory law in those States, where it had been set aside, and the adoption of it in others. In the evening session speeches were made by Hon. Henry Wilson, Governor Buckingham, and others. The speeches all pointed to the re-enactment of the prohibitory law. There was a large attendance, and there were very strong indications that the subject will be thoroughly agitated and brought before the next Legislature near the opening session.

NEW ORLEANS.

Metarie Races—Summary of Heats.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The third day of the Metarie Races, the sweepstakes for two year olds, mile heats, for a purse of $400, was a walk over by Richard & Kilgour's colt, by Mickey Free. The race for a purse of $200, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Garo. Summary—Faro; 1, 1. Tom Green, 2, 2. Wisenhunt, 3, 3. Time —1:57¾, 1:54. Wisenhunt was the favorite at 2 to 1.

CHICAGO.

A Scoundrel Abuses His Wife—Convention of Cattle Commissioners—Cattle Diseases to be Investigated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, December 2.—A. Milwaukee, at a late hour last night, the Captain of the bark, D. P. Dobbins, name not given, went aboard his vessel, and after some angry words between himself and wife, he knocked her down, jumped upon her in such a terrible manner, that she gave premature birth to a child, which the monster seized and threw overboard. He then went for a doctor, and disappeared. The unfortunate woman is in a critical condition. The brute will be arrested.

The American Convention of Cattle Commissioners, at Springfield, met this morning at 10 o'clock, President L. G. Allen in the Chair. The following additional Commissioners appeared: Dr. Hiram Courson, Edward C. Humes and A. B. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, and Norton S. Townsend, of Iowa.

A Somewhat lengthy discussion arose out of a resolution offered by Dr. Glendennnin, of Ohio, providing for the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress to appoint a commission to investigate the causes, symptoms, mode of development, &c., of the disease, and report to the country.

General Patrick, of New York, thought the work could be better and cheaper accomplished under the direction of the War Department.

Mr. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, thought the business more properly belonged to the Agricultural Department, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, informed the Convention that the head of that Department was not engaged in the investigation of the plague and doubted whether he could be induced to change his plan.

A substitute for the original resolution and amendments was offered by Mr. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, to the effect that three members of the Convention be appointed to do the work and ask an appropriation from Congress to defray expenses. Pending the vote on the substitute, the Convention adjourned till two and a half o'clock in the afternoon.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the Convention of Cattle Commissioners, it was arranged that the law draft committee should report at half past seven o'clock in the evening.

The Convention then went into a general discussion of the Cattle disease.

Dr. Morris gave an extended account of his investigations, under the direction of the Kentucky Board of Health, especially of the microscopic investigations. As to the fungus, he believed that to be the cause of the disease, as they were not found in the blood of healthy cattle.

Dr. Ramb gave his experience in the examination of the disease in Chicago.

Judge Brown, of Jacksonville, Illinois, a Texas cattle dealer, presented the opinion of that class. All proper regulations should be made. He thought if the introduction of cattle was prohibited from the last of March to the first of October, and require them when brought to be kept in separate enclosures, and hold the owners of Texas cattle responsible for all losses from the disease, there would be no trouble. He urged at length the importance of the Texas cattle trade.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Christie, Piper, Barrett and others until adjournment of the afternoon session.

The following is a complete list of the Commissioners in attendance:

Illinois—J. P. Reynolds, Dr. Wm. Kyle, H. N. Edwards, E. A. Piper, H. C. Johns; Indiana—J. Poole, J. Matthews, A. Earle; Michigan—Dr. M. Liles, S. Hovard; Wisconsin—P. A. Chadbourne, B. R. Hickley; Missouri—Dr. L. D. Morse, S. Smith, H. J. Moore; Ohio—J. Stockdale, Dr. W. Clendenin, Dr. McMillan, T. Reber, E. Messenger. Maryland—Dr. N. Brown, Dr. McCall, Dr. W. S. McPherson, J. M. Carter; Pennsylvania—Dr. H. Carson, E. C. Hughes, A. B. Hamilton; New York—L. S. Patrick, L. A. Allen, J. S. Gould; Rhode Island—Dr. E. M. Snow; Massachusetts—E. F. Thayer; Province of Ontario—Hon. D. Christie, A. A. Burnham, F. W. Stone. In all thirty-six Commissioners.

ELECTORAL VOTE

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ALBANY, December 2.—The Electoral College this morning, cast thirty-three votes for Seymour and Blair.

BOSTON, December 2.—The New England Electoral Colleges again convened at their respective State Capitals, to-day, and cast their vote for Grant and Colfax.

COLUMBUS, O., December 2.—G. Volney Dorsey was elected to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Governor Tod, as Elector.

MONTGOMERY 2.—The Electoral College to-day cast the eight votes of the State for Grant and Colfax.

HARRISBURG, December 2.—The electoral college of Pennsylvania has cast the vote of the State for Grant and Colfax.

DETROIT, Michigan, December 2.—The State Electoral College met to-day at Lansing and formally cast the vote of the State for Grant and Colfax.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The Presidential Electors of Louisiana, met this morning and cast seven votes for Seymour and Blair.

CHICAGO, December 2.—The full vote of Iowa has been received. The total vote is one hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and twenty-seven. Grant's majority is forty-six thousand two hundred and seventy.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—The electoral college of Missouri will meet at Jefferson City to-day and count the vote for President and Vice President.

CHICAGO, December 2.—The Electoral College of Wisconsin met at Madison to-day. W. T. Price, one of the electors, was detained by the failure of the train to connect, and was not present. General G. M. Rush was chosen to fill the vacancy. Eight ballots were cast for Grant and Colfax. Gen. Rush was chosen messenger.

The Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, for Illinois, met at the capitol, in Springfield, to-day. Gov. Koerner was appointed Chairman, and General S. A. Hurlbut acted as Secretary. Elector Tunnecliff was absent, and James S. Irwin was appointed in his place. The Electors cast the sixteen votes for Grant and Colfax. John D. Strong, of Jacksonville, was chosen Messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

The argument in the Supreme Court of Florida, on motion of Lieutenant Governor Gleason's counsel to quash the proceedings for want of jurisdiction, was concluded yesterday, the Court declaring that it has jurisdiction. Attorney General Meek offered a motion that the rule *nisi* be made absolute, whereupon further argument began and lasted until adjournment.

CINCINNATI.

Report of the National Board of Trade Executive Committee—Objects of the Board—Geo. H. Thurston, of Pittsburgh, One of the Vice Presidents—Afternoon Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, December 2.—The following report of the Executive Committee was read:

It is almost six months to a day since the representatives of thirty-two Boards of Trade and other commercial bodies in the United States assembled in the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of organizing this National Board. The result of that meeting has been, in the main, fully approved by the respective bodies in whose behalf the action was taken, and has been warmly commended by the public at large, so far as the proceedings have been made known and have been understood. Our Constitution, as it stands, is calculated to secure for the Board broad nationality, carefully selected representation, full and fair discussions, and impartial action. It guards against everything special, sectional or political. It aims to bring thoughtful and practical men together once a year, or oftener if necessary, to deliberate as business men, and as American business men, upon the financial and industrial capabilities and exigencies of the nation. These leading characteristics of our organization no one, we may be sure, will desire to change. The Philadelphia meeting was convened, as has been said, for the particular purpose of bringing the Board into existence, and it did not afford an opportunity for the examination of the money question of a general commercial character. Positive action, however, was had in favor of a few important measures: One—The reduction of the tax on whisky to fifty cents. Two—Direct importation to inland cities. Three—The cental measurement of all the products of the soil. Four—The free and unobstructed navigation through the entire length of the Mississippi river. Memorials were duly addressed to Congress on each of these subjects, but no legislation followed except in reference to the tax on whisky, which was reduced to the point indicated by the judgment of this Board. The encouragement of direct importations to the interior appears on the official programme of our present proceedings, at the instance of the St. Louis Board of Trade; also, the free navigation of the Mississippi, by the notification of the same body. The cental measurement of grain does not appear upon our programme, and it is for the Board to determine whether any, and what further action is desirable. A bill—No. 756—introduced by the Hon. W. Bruyn, is now pending in the House of Representatives covering substantially the recommendations of the Boston Convention, which were confirmed at Philadelphia. On this subject the proposition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for a general system of cental measurement will come up in the same Convention. Other questions came up at the Philadelphia meeting, which were referred to the Executive Council. This is the third occasion during the present year, when the representatives of the Commercial Association have been convened to take counsel together in reference to the great material concerns of the nation, and two other Commercial Conventions have been held more restricted in the attendance upon them, but of considerable local importance. We meet, for the first time, however, as a purely deliberate body, and not as a popular assembly. In commenting upon the meeting at Portland last Summer the *Commercial Bulletin*, of Boston, used this language." We thus have another illustration of the entire capability of our business men to discuss, and to decide upon the great question of commercial policy. Indeed, we cannot recall a single resolution passed at the conventions of merchants, which, within three years past, have been held at Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia and Portland, respectively, which, so far as subsequent events have had opportunity to show, has not been eminently sound, wise and worthy of adoption on the part of Congress. From the regular meetings of this Board, certainly results no less satisfactory may be anticipated. We have no questions of organization or methods of procedure, to divide and perplex our attention; and we are prepared doubtless to consider every question in its broadest relation, and in its bearings upon the public good. The Merchants, the Manufacturers, and the active business men of the nation are our constituent; and local commercial bodies vest the authority and influence which they possess as the exponents of commercial opinion in our organization."

Let us, therefore, with patience, with impartiality, and with patriotism, devote ourselves to the duties before us, in the interest of every section of our common country, and of every branch of its varied industry.

On re-assembling, the following members were elected Vice Presidents: George S. Hassard, of Buffalo; Robert S. Kirkland, of Baltimore; James C. Converse, Boston; W. N. Trenholm, Charleston; William Egan, Chicago; John A. Gano, Cincinnati; Geo. F. Bagley, Detroit; J. J. Porter, Louisville; Wm. M. Brigham, Milwaukee; George H. Thurston, Pittsburgh; John B. Bunn, Portland; George O. Stannard, St. Louis; Geo. A. Fosdick, New Orleans.

On the report of the order of business a motion was made to circumscribe the discussion on any subject to but one speech from each member, and ten minutes only on each subject.

A committee of five on credentials, with Mr. Randolph, of St. Louis, as Chairman, was appointed.

It was moved that two sessions be held per day, each morning session beginning at nine A. M., with a view of getting through the business by Friday evening.

After accepting an invitation to a supper to be given this evening by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Board adjourned until nine A. M. to-morrow.

The public reception of the delegates to the National Board of Trade, at Pike's Opera House, this evening was quite a success. The Hall was beautifully lit, and decorated with evergreens. The stage was occupied by the band of the Cincinnati Zouaves, which played several beautiful overtures. At about nine o'clock, Mr. Gano, President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by Mr. Farley, President of the National Board of Trade, ascended to the front of the stage, and a speech of welcome was pronounced by Mr. Gano, which was responed to by Mr. Farley. After this a promenade concert took place, and the bird's eye view from the gallery, presented a most bright and stirring scene.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

R. H. Dana will represent the United States in the Jeff. Davis trial.

General Grant has sold his house to Mayor Bowen for forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Trumbull has revised all of the Senate Committees, and has made recommendations for certain changes.

The Repealers in Halifax believe that on the accession of the Liberals and Mr. Bright to power in England a petition for repeal will be successful.

POLITICAL.

A WAIL OF FRAUD HUSHED.

Twenty-Third Ward Election Case—Petition of the Disappointed Quashed—A Very Lame Complaint—Its Partisan Tone Rebuked by the Court.

In last Saturday's issue, we announced the fact that the argument in the Twenty-third ward election case had taken place, and that the Court would pronounce a decision on Tuesday. It will be remembered that the argument was upon a motion to quash the petition of certain persons in the ward, to set aside the election of School Directors. The grounds of said petition were alleged irregularities on the part of the Election Board, &c. But, in order to present the case clearly before our readers, we give below the substance of the petition:

The petitioners, W. C. Barnett and twenty other citizens of the Twenty-third ward, set forth in their petition, first, "That the judges and officers of an election held on Tuesday, 13th of October, 1868, in and for the said ward, for school, county, city and ward officers—among others for School Directors—have made a false return of the election as regards School Directors.

"That said ward was formed out of part of Peebles township, and after the formation certain persons were appointed election officers. That on the morning of the second Tuesday of October, before nine o'clock A. M., certain persons, some of whom claim to have been duly elected School Directors at the election aforesaid, for said Twenty-third District, procured certain other persons who had been duly chosen election officers for Peebles township, to take possession of the School House and ballot box for said district, to the exclusion of the election officers duly appointed therefor, and proceeded to hold the election, and did hold the election, for School Directors and other officers.

"That after closing the polls, on proceeding to count the votes, the contents of the ballot box were emptied on the tables, and the votes counted in tallies of fives, in direct contravention of law and in this particular instance conducing to gross fraud.

"That during the time of counting the said ballots, the lamp was carelessly permitted to burn out, and material as well as mental darkness prevaded the room—the ballots in the meanwhile lying in a promiscuous heap on the tables, and a number of persons being then unlawfully present.

"That the counting was done by the *Democratic* officers, to the exclusion of the *Republican* officers, &c.

"That gross blunders have been made in casting up the vote, as is abundantly apparent from the following schedule of the returns:

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Wm. Alexander	(for 3 years)	109
Samuel Thompson	" 3 "	108
Wm. Cowan	" 2 "	208
Frank Kohn	" 2 "	111
August Holleidt	" 1 "	106
J. Hepline	" 1 "	110
R. B. Robinson	" 3 "	101
Wm. Cowan	" 3 "	—
R. H. Palmer	" 2 "	103
J. Chadwick	" 2 "	101
G. H. Anderson	" 1 "	98
Wm. Wiley	" 1 "	97

"There were but 208 votes cast. The returns disclose a vote of 261. The vote as returned for School Directors for two years is an utter impossibility, unless it be accounted for on the ground that a great many persons voted for three candidates for two years on single tickets, which, if such be the case, was illegal, and the ballots should be thrown out.

"Wm. Cowan was nominated on two tickets for School Director, on one for two years and another for three years. Your petitioners will be able to prove that a very large number of persons voted for the said Wm. Cowan for School Director for three years; yet the officers of said election falsely return that Wm. Cowan, for three years, received no votes.

"Your petitioners therefore charge that the false returns made by said election officers will, if suffered to stand, result in the undue election of the following persons, to wit: W. Alexander and Samuel Thompson as School Directors for three years, instead of R. B. Robinson and Wm. Cowan, who were duly chosen; Wm. Cowan and F. Kohn for two years, instead of R. H. Palmer and Josh. Chadwick, who were duly chosen; and August Holleidt and Josh. Hepline for one year, instead of G. H. Anderson and Wm. Wiley, who were duly chosen.

"Your petitioners therefore pray the court to forthwith examine into the election according to law, directing that the said ballot boxes be placed in possession of said court, and that said ballots for said School Directors shall at such time and place as the said court may decree, be counted again, and such relief granted in the premises as the nature of the case requires."

R. E. Barnett and George W. Anderson make affidavit that the facts set forth in the petition are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

The above petition was presented in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Stowe presiding, Oct. 20, at which time the Court fixed Saturday, Nov. 7, for a hearing of the complaint, and in the meantime the ballot boxes were directed to be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court.

W. T. Haines, Esq., appeared for the petitioners, and Hill Burgwin and M. W. Acheson, Esqs., for the defendants.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. Burgwin, one of the counsel for the respondents, moved the Court to quash the petition upon the grounds that the material allegations therein set forth were untrue; that the petition was wholly insufficient, even if the facts set forth were true, &c.

Friday of last week was the day fixed for hearing the arguments of counsel upon the motion to quash. As has been hitherto stated, the arguments took place on that day. Mr. Burgwin, for the respondent, took the ground that the petition was not sufficient because it did not show that any one else would have been elected; it did not change the result. It must state who the illegal votes were counted for. Mr. Haines replied. During his argument the court intimated very plainly that the petition was not sufficient, even taking it all to be true. At the conclusion of his argument, Mr. Haines made a motion to amend the petition, upon which, the Court reserved their decision until Tuesday. At that time, (yesterday morning,) no amendment having been applied for, the Court quashed the petition and directed the ballot box to remain in the custody of the Clerk of the Court for thirty days, in order that the petitioners may take the case up to the Supreme Court if they think proper.

In the course of the discussion of the case, the Court, in commenting, said it was highly improper in the petitioners to give the politics instead of the names of parties therein referred to. It placed the Court in a false position. The parties ought to have been named simply by their names. This Court knew no Republican and no Democrat. The petition might be published in full, and should the Court feel constrained to render a decision in favor of the petitioners, it might be said—"O, yes; it is a Republican Court, and nothing else could have been expected."

As the case went off upon a motion to quash, it was not necessary for the respondents to file their answer. We take the liberty, however, of publishing a portion of the document, inasmuch as it furnishes a complete refutation of the charges and allegations of the petitioners. It represents—

"1st—These respondents claim that the petition of contestants is wholly insufficient, even if the facts as set forth in said petition are true, to warrant this court in setting aside the said election or interfering with the return made by the officers, &c.

"2d—That your Honor may not, however, infer that respondents are not ready to meet the allegations of petitioners and the charges of fraud contained in said petition—vague, imprecise and inconclusive though they be—we shall proceed to answer them in detail.

"We deprecate the attempt of the contestants to give a political bias to the question in this case, by the use of party names. The law to be administered by your Honors knows no Democrat, no Republican. Not only so, but this particular election of a School Board was wholly divested of party politics, as will be readily seen when we state the fact that of the six School Directors, whose election is now contested, four are and have been, avowed Republicans. One has taken no part in politics, but was, at this same election, chosen Inspector on the Republican ticket; and only one is known to be a Democrat; and this Board of School Directors was undoubtedly elected by Republican votes, and upon a local issue, involving simply the proper administration of the school fund of the ward.

"The allegations of the petition in reference to the officers by whom the election was held, we regard as frivolous in substance, and especially frivolous in its form as made: We do not know how to reply to a charge that some person (not named) interfered with some other persons (not named) who had been appointed by some other persons, (not named,) and prevented them from holding the election—ousting the proper officers who had been previously elected to hold this one. We have heard of no one who claimed the right to hold this election, as against the officers who did hold it. We did hear that Mr. George Luckey had some pretended appointment as an election officer, but as he held a commission under the State as County Superintendent of Common Schools, he was of course incompetent to act, no matter by whom appointed, and had the good sense to make no claim so far as we are aware.

"As to the allegation that the lamp went out while the officers were counting the ballots, one of the respondents (Mr. Alexander) who was present during the whole time, denies the assertion most emphatically, and we express our surprise that of all the twenty-one persons who signed a petition whose almost sole specific allegation of fact is as to the occurrences on the ground after the polls were closed—that of all those who signed it, the two selected to swear to it, *were not present throughout the whole time.* So far as we are aware, only five of the twenty-one were present, and we hardly think that any one of the five would have ventured to swear that the election room was in darkness at any time while the ballots were counting. We are assured by the three election officers and the two clerks that there were lamps burning in the room during the whole time; nor did they have to cease their labors for a single moment for want of sufficient light. The only occurrence which affords a shadow for the contestants' allegation was, that while a table was being prepared for refreshments a single lamp of the many in the room was accidentally overturned, but was instantly replaced, perhaps, before its light was extinguished. As to the gratuitous insult to the officers of this election which the contestants have, in this connection, thought fit to insert in their petition, viz: that both mental and material darkness pervaded the room, we can only say that the charge was in both respects equally false; and the only excuse, if it be one, for so reckless and groundless an assertion, is, that the writer thought that he had a fine opportunity to say something smart, and must say it, regardless both of truth and propriety."

The answer next disposes of the charge in regard to the counting of the ballots, asserting that they were counted in the usual and proper mode. It then continues:

"As regards the vote of Mr. William Cowan, we are free to admit, and believe the fact to be, that the officers, in making their returns, added his vote for three years, on which he was not elected, to his vote for two years, on which he was elected independent of such addition. This may have been irregular and inconsiderably done, but had no effect upon the ultimate result. Even a casual examination of the returns will show this. Samuel Thompson and William Alexander each received, for three years, more than a majority of the whole vote; they must have, therefore, been elected. Wm. Cowan received in all 208 votes, which would allow him just the average vote of each ticket on which his name appeared—say 108 on the ticket for two years, and 100 on that for three. It is entirely unnecessary, therefore, to resort to the hypothesis that there were ballots cast with the names of three candidates marked for three years. This question must be tested by facts and not by suppositions.

"As to the vague and unprecise charges of fraud in which this petition deals, and also the charge of mental darkness, doubtless the officers of the election would have willingly suffered a *truthful* charge of both material and mental darkness rather than have to stand the charge of moral darkness under which the contestants and their friends seem to have labored in the conduct of this election from its inceptive canvass to its culmination in the present contest. These charges, in the name and in behalf of the worthy officers thus recklessly attacked, we emphatically deny. Though, perhaps, we ought scarcely to feel called on to do so, after the statement which was made by one of the parties who had a chief hand in getting up this strife, and probably in drawing the petition—made to certain of the petitioners who, on account of these charges hesitated to sign it—said statement being, 'that these charges of fraud (*gross* fraud, the petition says,) were merely inserted for form sake, and with no real intention to charge any one with fraud.'

"Now, we envy not the person whose moral sense is so dull that he can charge gross fraud upon a sworn judicial officer, or any one else, and either swear to the charge or procure another to do so, and yet intend to impute nothing, morally wrong, but merely swear his petition up to the legal mark. With a full sense, therefore, of the gravity of such a charge, and expressing our regret at being thus forced into this contest, and our reluctance in saying what we do say, we now aver, and, if necessary, we shall be able to prove it, that there *was* fraud in the conduct of this election, and that this fraud was not on the part of the officers of the election, nor upon the part of the respondents, or our friends in this contest.

"A ticket was printed and circulated, in imitation of our genuine ticket, and so ingeniously arranged that almost any one not closely inspecting it, could have been deceived by it. We know that one of our friends was about to vote it, when, by chance, the fraud was detected in time. This may have been considered a smart electioneering trick. We denounce it as a fraud, and we verily believe that the principal object in trying to have the ballots re-counted is to see if a few of these bogus tickets—enough to change the result—did not find their way into the ballot box and escape the scrutiny of the Inspectors.

"Again, a person who notoriously had been a resident in the ward, only eight days, who had been heard to regret that he had not been two or three days sooner there, was persuaded to go up and vote for contestants' ticket, under oath that he had resided in the ward ten days.

"Again, a young man who wished to vote for respondents, and had in his hand our ticket, was challenged by one of the contestants. While being qualified, his bundle of tickets was disarranged, and he turned, as he thought, in his confusion, to the gentleman who had come with him to the polls, and asked for a fresh ticket. This gentleman, unfortunately, had stepped aside, but he *who had just challenged his vote*, took the disarranged tickets out of the young man's hand and gave him a ticket of the other kind, which was handed in by the voter in entire ignorance of the change. We do not charge that this was a gross fraud, but we only say that if we had been beaten, and had such a record to fall back on as we have shown on the part of the contestants, we should have been very loth to interfere with the returns."

The answer is sworn and subscribed to by the respondents, November 7th, before Jno. G. Brown, Clerk of the Court.

In addition to the above answer, the election officers made a statement, under oath, November 21st, before Alderman McMasters, covering the same ground, in regard to the allegations of fraud set forth in the petition.

The Court were very decidedly of opinion that the case made out by the petitioners fell far short of what was necessary to be shown to induce them to enter upon so delicate a duty as interfering with the return of sworn officers, who themselves were acting in a semi-judicial capacity.

The contestants, throughout all the proceedings, have found themselves placed in a very ridiculous attitude, and it is not thought that they will improve the opportunity afforded them to take the matter up to the Supreme Court. It is pretty well understood by this time that the subject was agitated only by persons who were somewhat mistaken in regard to their popularity.

[For the Post.]

Fourth of March '69.

MR. EDITOR: We would respectfully call the attention of our Democratic friends to the importance of holding the State Convention on Thursday, the fourth day of March next. Our Republican friends will on that day be engaged at the Inauguration, and the Democracy could take charge of the State House, and hold the Convention without interferring with the deliberations of the Legislature, so important to the State. Notwithstanding the great political contest from which we have but emerged, the great struggle for which the Democracy endeavored to carry to a proud and successful issue for the good of our country; we consider lost to us by fraud and intimidation. A large portion of the people were deprived of their constitutional rights by bayonets, others by threats. Taking everything into consideration we have no cause to despond at our defeat, brought about by money from bondholders and other means calculated to delude and corrupt the people. We must rise superior to all such sordid and infamous tricks, see the people, and show to the enemies of popular government an undivided front, with redoubled vigor, with strong exertions by sustaining that political policy, which has made our country great, prosperous and happy when (ever) Democrats were entrusted with power in the government.

We invite and expect the Democracy of every district to be active, and when the the convention be called which should be in March, let the best men be elected for Delgates to place in nomination a pure high minded citizen for Governor, and there and then, pronounce for the policy which alone can make this country united. There may be some persons who will think it better to wait until we learn what the powers at Washington may say or do. This to my mind should not weigh a feather or deter the Democracy from acting, we have but to act as we have done on former occasions. Sustain the Constitutional authorites in upholding the laws and in maintaing the country; this alone can add to the peace, wealth and dignity of the nation. We not only advocate the March Convention but would strike the key note throughout the whole land, which would bring together the true and faithful exponents of Constitutional liberty to all parts of our common country. Then let us have an old fashioned State Convention with a full and intelligent representation from every county of the old Commonwealth expressing one sentiment of peace and friendship "to all the ends of the earth" and the triumph of a sound Democrat for Governor. OLD SIDE.

Prevent or Repent!

When health has been sacrificed for want of the care necessary to protect it, regrets are unavailing. It is better to *prevent* than to *repent*. The most inclement season of the year is at hand, and its cold and damp are the source of innumerable distressing ailments. The best means of escaping them is to keep the outward surface of the body comfortably warm with suitable clothing, and the internal organs in a vigorous condition by the occasional use of a healthful tonic and corrective. Winter makes tremendous drafts upon the vital forces, and therefore it is a season when a pure vegetable stimulant and invigorant like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is of infinite use, specially to the weak and feeble. It gives *stamina* to the system, and thereby enables it to withstand the shocks of cold, which produce cough, bronchitis, catarrh, and other diseases of the organs of respiration. Dyspepsia and every species of indigestion are also greatly aggravated by cold, damp weather, and for these complaints, the BITTERS are an acknowledged specific. There is no fact better known in this country, and, indeed, throughout the civilized portions of the Western Hemisphere, than that this genial preparation is a swift and certan remedy for all ordinary diseases of the stomach and the liver.

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Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

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BRANDING IRONS.

Important to Cigar Manufacturers and Whisky Distillers.

The new law recently passed by Congress requires all Manufacturers of Cigars to have the party's Name, District and Number of Cigars contained in each box

BURNT ON THE SAME.

Also, that each Distiller shall have Burnt on each Barrel of Whisky, the Distiller's Name, District, Number of Gallons, Date of Tax, &c., &c. To parties requiring such BRANDING IRONS, I am now prepared to furnish the same at reasonable rates and at short notice. I also make Steel Straps, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. SKATES in great variety, together with a full line of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

JAMES BOWN,

no21:wtf 133 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A DISTRESSING EVENT.

Death of a Prominent Business Man From the Effects of an Overdose of Laudanum—Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony and the Verdict.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock Mr. James S. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer & Philips, proprietors of the Opera House auction rooms on Fifth avenue, was found laying in the office of the establishment in an insensible and apparently dying condition. The porter of the house, Michael Yeager, by whom Mr. Palmer was first discovered, at once notified a policeman of the fact, who summoned Drs. Coffey and King. They attended the unfortunate man until his death, which occured at two o'clock P. M. of the same day.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon the remains during the afternoon, at which a number of witnesses were examined. We give the substance of their testimony below. It will be observed that there is nothing in the evidence before the jury to show that the poisonous drug was administered with a deliberate purpose of commiting self-destruction, and facts outside of the testimony favor the idea that the deceased had no intention of bringing about the sad event which we are now called upon to record. It appears that he had for some time past been in the habit of using laudanum to allay the pain consequent upon hemorhoids, a disease from which he had suffered intensely. The prevailing impression, therefore, among those who were intimately acquainted with Mr. Palmer, is that his death was caused by the result of accident, and was not designed. We append the testimony:

Michael Yeager, porter of the establishment, testified that he went into the store about seven o'clock in the morning. Upon entering the office he discovered the deceased lying upon a lounge, breathing heavily, and insensible. He notified a policeman, who came into the store, and afterwards procured medical assistance.

Thomas G. Moorhead, policeman, sworn—Was standing at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, at about seven o'clock this morning, when the porter of the store came to me and said that Mr. Palmer was very sick. I came down and found him lying on a lounge in the office, covered with a blanket. I went for Dr. King and Dr. Coffey. Mr. Palmer looked as if he was in a dying condition when I found him.

N. J. McClarren, druggist on Market street, sworn—Am acquainted with the deceased; he was at my store at about three o'clock yesterday afternoon; he purchased an ounce of laudanum and two ounces of sweet oil, in separate vials; he said they were for family use. He appeared very cheerful, and conversed upon the topics of the day; as usual; he was perfectly sober, and evidently had not been drinking. He talked about business matters in a perfectly rational manner.

By a juror—It was a little after three o'clock when he hailed me from across the street. He said, "By the way, seeing you reminds me that I want some laudanum and sweet oil to take home."

Dr. H. T. Coffey, sworn—Was called to see Mr. Palmer this morning about eight o'clock; found him insensible, and apparently dying; his breathing was heavy and irregular. He had the symptoms produced by an overdose of opium. We first used the galvanic battery, and afterwards used the stomach pump; the contents of the stomach smelled strongly of laudanum. His death was caused by an overdose of tincture of opium, commonly called laudanum. The probability is that he took the laudanum in the early part of the night—between ten and twelve o'clock.

Philip Wagner, Jr., was sworn, and stated that he was an intimate friend of the deceased; was in the store with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Philips until nine o'clock Thursday night, at which time witness said he would go home, (in Manchester,) and started. Mr. Palmer went with him as far as the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, where they separated. Mr. Palmer was talking, while in the store, about business matters. He said he had a letter to write to a firm in New York, and he did not like to do it.

Albert Portzer, testified that he went into the store about ten o'clock P. M., and found Messrs. Palmer and Phillips both there. He sat down, and the three talked together until about eleven, when they all started home, walking together as far as the foot of Wylie street, where they separated, the witness and Mr. Phillips proceeding up Wylie towards their home. The deceased resides at No. 80 Ross street, and was on his way home. The parties bade each other "good night" when they separated. Mr. Palmer was all right; he appeared to be in better spirits than usual.

Michael Yeager, the first witness, was recalled and stated that he had on former occasions purchased laudanum for the deceased. He bought a quantity for him last week.

The jury returned a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from the effects of an overdose of laudanum administered by himself."

The deceased was about thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He was greatly esteemed in the community, and his death will be mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

A RAILROAD MURDER.

The main facts concerning the accident on the Pan Handle Railroad, on the 25th inst., near Mansfield, which resulted in the death of John Woodall, an engineer of one of the colliding trains, have already been published. On Saturday morning the jury, empanelled by Alderman Donaldson to investigate the matter, assembled at the Coroner's office. A large amount of testimony was heard, all of which tended to fix the responsibility of the murder of John Woodall—we employ the plain English term—upon the conductor of train No. 26, whose name is Marvin. The fact that this man at once escaped from the scene of his great crime, and has not since been heard of, is only another proof, if any were needed, of a guilty conscience. We but echo the sentiments of a long-suffering traveling community—of the survivors of many railroad accidents caused by criminal negligence on the part of employees—of the friends and relatives of countless victims sacrificed by the carelessness, incompetency, wickedness of persons holding responsible positions on railroad trains—when we express the fervent wish that summary punishment may overtake the murderer of John Woodall, whoever he may be.

At the close of the testimony, the jury, after brief deliberation, returned in substance the following verdict: "That John Woodal came to his death, on the 25th of November, at Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa., by jumping from a train of cars while in motion, and his head striking against a switch-frame. And the jury further say, that had the conductor, (Marvin), of train No. 26 obeyed the orders of the Compahy, the accident would not have occurred."

A warrant for the arrest of Marvin has been issued, but as yet no knowledge of his whereabouts has been obtained. It is supposed that he is in St. Louis. It is the duty of the authorities and of the railroad company to offer a reward for his apprehension.

Probably Fatal Shooting Affair—The Perpetrator Escapes—Deposition of the Wounded Man.

At a ball, given by the Nonpariel Club of this city, at Turner's Hall, on Sixth avenue, on Thanksgiving night, an affray occurred, winding up in the serious injury and probable death of one of the parties, named George Hall, a man extensively known in sporting circles in this city. The facts connected with the affair are various and confused in detail, but point to James Sims as the perpetrator, a notorious character, who some years since was convicted of the murder of a respectable citizen named Hamilton, in Allegheny City. The jury in that case, in view of the prisoner's partially intoxicated state, found a verdict of manslaughter, and Sims was sentenced to the Penitentiary, but was pardoned by the Governor. Since then, Sims has been prominently before the public, as a frequent visitor to the Mayor's Court on various charges of disorderlines and rowdyism. Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, he attended the ball above mentioned, and approached Hall, when some altercation ensued, Sims and Hall coming to blows. Who struck the first blow, is a question differently stated by the friends of either party. At all events a lively fight ensued, and was participated in by the bystanders. Finally it was suggested by the managers that the combatants should settle their difficulty outside, as they did not wish the progress of the ball interrupted. Sims and his party started down stairs, and in going down was heard to remark, "I will get even with him (Hall) yet." Soon after, Hall proceeded down the stairs, and before reaching the lower end observed Sims and his friends talking rather excitedly. Hall continued coming down, and when partly down the third flight of stairs, Sims, who by this time had reached the bottom, drew a pistol or revolver, and wheeling around fired at Hall, the bullet entering his body in the abdomen, below the navel, and lodging in the back. Hall become very faint, and the blood, from the wound, spurted out profusely over his clothes, and trickled to the floor. He was taken in a very exhausted condition by his friends to his residence on Chatham street, and Dr. Walters called in. The Doctor was on hand very soon and gave the wounded man all the attention possible, but he is sinking rapidly, and it will be a miracle if he recover. Sims, as soon as he perceived the effect of the shot, took to his heels, with a number of police officers in full pursuit. But his flight was so rapid that he escaped, and all efforts of the police to discover his whereabouts up to this have been unavailing.

Yesterday Mayor Blackmore visited George I. Hall and took his deposition, which is as follows:

"I, George I. Hall, of the city of Pittsburgh, being of sound mind, and believing that I may not survive the wounds inflicted on me by a certain James Sims, of said city do make this, my solemn declaration: On this night, November 25, 1868, at about half past eleven o'clock, I was in Turner Hall, on Sixth avenue, where was also James Sims, whom I found there. When we met we were on friendly terms. Up stairs we commenced fighting with each other. He accused me of making a remark about two little girls who were there, he saying that I had remarked that they ought to be in the House of Refuge, instead of being there. I cannot tell their names, but I thought they ought not to be there. We came to blows, but I do not recollect which struck first. He struck me several times. After we had fought, Sims and his companions started down stairs first, and I went down afterwards, and while coming down he shot me on the third flight of stairs. He fired but one shot, to the best of my knowledge. The wound is in the abdomen, below the navel, where the ball entered. I remarked to my friends that I had been shot. Did not hear Sims say anything. I am certain that James Sims is the person who shot me. He was at the bottom of the third flight of stairs when he fired the shot. He remarked to some persons, just before he went down stairs, and I heard him say, that he would get even with me. I think, when we were fighting, that I hit him two or three times in the face. Sims and several others of his friends struck me on the side of the head and elsewhere." G. I. HALL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 26th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

—At eleven o'clock last night Hall was reported as improving, but it is not thought he will recover.

Extensive Fire at Glendale—A Man Burned to Death.

Some time between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the starch manufactory of Messrs. Strub & Sahringer, located in Ohio township, about half a mile below Glendale station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. When the fire was first discovered the flames had gained considerable headway, and in a short time the building, which was a frame, was a mass of ruins. The firm is very unfortunate, their establishment having been destroyed by fire about two years ago. They estimate their present loss at $13,000, upon which there is an insurance of $8,000.

There is not the slightest clue to the manner in which the fire originated.

The burning of the building was attended with a most melancholy occurrence, the burning to death of George Muellergrash, a German employee of the establishment. Muellergrash and a young son of Mr. Strub, who were sleeping in an upper story of the building, were awakened by the noise of the fire, and effected their escape. Before leaving the building Muellergrash threw his trunk out of the window, but after getting outside he remembered that he had left a coat and neck-tie hanging in the room he had left, and declared his intention of going back after them. Young Strub asked him to help break open the door of the counting room and save the books, but he declared he would not until he had saved the clothing. He accordingly started up stairs and that was the last seen of him. It is supposed that he was suffocated by the smoke to such a degree as to be unable to effect his escape.

As nearly as could be ascertained, the age of the deceased was thirty-two years. He was unmarried.

Coroner Clawson, who had been holding an inquest on the remains of the colored man Raney, at Haysville, heard of the death of Muellergrash, and walked to the scene of the calamity. He instituted a search for the body, and after considerable difficulty discovered it buried under a pile of smoking timbers, and burned to a crisp, nothing remaining except the trunk. A jury was at once empannelled, and an inquest held on the remains. The principal witness examined was young Strub, whose testimony corroborated the facts set forth above. Several other witnesses were examined regarding the origin of the fire, but no information was gained. The verdict of the jury was that the "said George Muellergrash came to his death by being burned in the starch manufactory of Messrs. Strub & Sahringer, in Ohio township, November 25, 1868."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Little Boy Run Over by a Train of Cars and Horribly Mangled.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday John Collins, aged four years, son of Patrick Collins, who resides at No. 34 Third street, met his death under the following painful circumstances: He was playing on Liberty street, near the intersection of Third, when a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad passed along in the direction of the Union Depot. The little boy attempted to jump on the "foot board" of the engine, but failed in the attempt, and fell on the rail in front of the wheels. The engine passed over him, killing him instantly, and mangling him in the most frightful manner. The remains were carried into the freight depot on Marbury street, where Coroner Clawson empannelled a jury, preparatory to holding an inquest, after which the body was conveyed to the residence of the parents. The jury will reassemble to-day, when the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

Capture of a Noted Horse Thief—He Escapes from the Officers—Stolen Horse Recovered.

On the night of November 16th a Mr. Daniels, of Tarentum, lost from his stable a valuable bay mare, which was stolen from the premises, as he had reason to believe. The matter was advertised at the time, and a reward offered. A few days ago he received intelligence that a man had been seen in Indiana county, endeavoring, under suspicious circumstances, to sell an animal answering the description given by Mr. Daniels of his property. He proceeded at once to that county, where he found his mare in the possession of a man named Peter Walters, a noted horse thief. He procured the arrest of Walters, and while the thief was on his way to the Indiana county jail, duly ironed, and in custody of the Deputy Sheriff of that county, some one approached from the rear of the officer and his prisoner, and with a large club knocked down the former and permitted the thief to escape. He scampered across a field with the irons on his wrists, and has not since been heard of. Walters is described as a man of about twenty-five years of age, heavy build, and five and a half feet high. When looking at a person, he does so with a stare. A reward for his recapture has been offered.

Mr. Daniels identified his mare and brought her home.

Suicide.

On Sunday evening, another unfortunate committed self-destruction, at Pine Creek, in this county. The self-murderer was a German named Charles F. Banman, who worked as farm-laborer for Mrs. Wegley, and, it is said, had been living unhappily with his wife and child. He had been heard to say that he would put a stop to the family troubles that annoyed him, and on the evening in question, left the house at an early hour in bad humor. Nothing further was seen of him until about half past six o'clock, when he was discovered in the barn, hanging from a beam and quite dead. Justice Elsessor was summoned and cut the body down, and had it removed to the house. Dr. McQuade, of Stewartstown, was called in, but found life entirely extinct. It is supposed the original intention of Banman was to murder his wife and child before killing himself, as after his death a large knife was found under his pillow. The Coroner held an inquest, the jury returning an obvious verdict.

A Fatal Railroad Accident.

The Fast Line West, on Saturday last, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, ran over and killed a man, near Lewistown, Mifflin county. The man was walking in a westerly direction, on the east bound track, and had stepped over to the other track to avoid a passing freight train, just as the passenger train overtook him. His head was entirely severed from his body, and his arms and limbs mangled in a horrible manner. The engineer of the passenger train had not seen him on the track ahead of the engine, but observed an unusual jarring of the engine as the wheels passed over the unfortunate man's body. Not knowing the cause, he whistled down breaks, stopped the train, and on going back, discovered the body mutilated in the shocking manner described. The remains were taken on the train to the next station. Deceased was recognized as a farmer residing in the vicinity.

Gropings after Health.

Thousands of persons out of health know not where to seek in order to find it. The cure in most of these cases will be found in an early application to appropriate remedies. These remedies will be found in a strict compliance with Nature's laws, and an avoidance of whatever tends to interrupt or baffle them. In coughs and colds, or whatever touches the lungs or air passages, there is need of more than ordinary care, for there is more than common danger. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will, in the course of half a day, sweep out the obstruction, allay the irritation, and quiet the cough; and all this means a restoration to health. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will give tone and energy to the stomach, imbue the blood with healthy plastic material, and re-invigorate all the functions of life, for there are no organs in the human body more deeply concerned in the continuance of life and health than those connected with respiration and breathing. Let it be understood that for a suddenly contracted and recent cough, DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is the "*sine qua non*" of all remedies, and for long standing or chronic cases, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is the most appropriate remedy. There is a safety in the use of these two remedies which do not ordinarily attach to most others, as they are prepared under the surveillance of a competent and graduated Doctor of Medicine, whose connection with the healing art and the preparation of medicine embraces a period of over thirty years, twenty of which have been in this city, most of the time at 140 Wood street, and for the past three years at his private consulting rooms, No. 120 Penn street. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup have been taken by thousands and tens of thousands of patients who have never consulted the Doctor personally, and we do not believe that a single case can be found where it has not done good. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street.

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Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

This celebrated Diuretic medicine can be found at any druggist and dealer in medicine. Prepared and sold by GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, Corner Wood street and Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

☞ **SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE** MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, and remedy for SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTER, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1,25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race treet, Philadelphia. fe21:m ws:1yd&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATES & BELL'S.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

no28

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills,

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain anything hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—all others are base and worthless imitations.

N. B. One dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the GENUINE, containing fifty pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING, Market street.

Life-Health-Strength Life-Health-Strength

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

Delamarre's Specific Pills,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France,

Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street. nov11:eod&w

TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE reliable remedy why not use the best. Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

Price One Dollar per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS, four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address DR. J. BRYAN, 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, No. 97 Third Avenue corner of Thirteenth street, New York. fe20:eod

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 16 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:1y

☞ **WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN** WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists and Storekeepers.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE "TIMES" ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Minister Hale in Failing Health

The French Emperor Absent From Duty.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, November 30.—Earl Russell has written a letter expressing regret at the defeat of Messrs. Powell, Edgar, and other candidates of the workingmen.

It is credibly stated that the Emperor Napoleon is suffering from an attack of diabetes, that he cannot give his full attention to business, and that the Empress takes daily a larger share in the details of the administration, relieving the Emperor of many of his burdens.

A dispatch from Bucharest announces a change in the Roumainan Cabinet, brought about by assisting in the displacement of the war party.

The Duke of Brabant is recovering from a severe illness.

News received from Buenos Ayres states that the insurrection in the Argentine State of Corrientes has been suppressed.

LONDON, November 30.—The *Times* comments on the rapid progress of the Pacific Railway. It commends the enterprise of the Americans in overcoming obstacles heretofore deemed insurmountable, and explains the influence this great project will exercise on the commerce of the world:

PARIS, November 30.—John P. Hale, the American Minister to Spain, is here consulting the medical fraternity relative to his failing health.

Mr. Longfellow is now at Geneva.

DUBLIN, November 30.—The nomination of Mr. O'Conner, for member of Parliament from Sligo county, was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Conway, a Catholic priest, who in his speech on the occasion declared that the Fenians in America were stronger in members, organization and armament than ever, and should the rights of Ireland be withheld, they would act at once, and landing, all Ireland would join them.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 30—Evening —Consols, 93⅞. American securities quiet; bonds, 74⅝; Illinois', 90; Erie's, 27⅝; railways steady.

FRANKFORT, November 30.—Bonds quiet and steady at 79⅝.

PARIS, November 30.—Bourse steady; rentes 70f 50c.

LIVERPOOL—November 30.—Evening.—Cotton closed active and buoyant; uplands, on spot, 11¾d, and to arrive 10¾d; Orleans 11⅝@ 11¾d; sales to-day of 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull; red western wheat 9s 6d; flour 25s 9d; corn, 38s 9d; oats, 3s 8d. Provisions unchanged; pork, 87s 6d; beef, 90s; lard, 65s 6d; cheese, 67s; bacon 58s. Naval stores unchanged. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, November 30—Evening.—Calcuttta Linseed, 59s. Petroleum, refined, 1s 5¾d; spirits, 9d. Tallow, 51s.

ANTWERP, November 30.-Refined petroleum, 53 bid, 55½ asked.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 30,—The steamer Weser, from New York, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, November 30.—The steame Etna, from New York, arrived to-day.

CHARLESTON.

Message of Gov. Scott—He Recommends Internal Improvements—He is in Favor of a Liberal Policy.

CHARLESTON, November 30.—Gov. Scott to-day sent his message to the Legislature. He takes an encoursging view of the position of the affairs of the State, and gives substantial reasons for the belief that no State of the Union is more solvent and has a fairer prospect of meeting all her liabilities. The aggregate receipts of the State treasury for the six months ending October 31st, were $485,573. The expenditures for the same period were $409,688. The Governor recommends that a donation of land be made by the United States to be devoted to the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical Educational Institute in Charleston. He denounces turbulence and lawlessness, and deprecates secret political organizations. In conclusion he says the political excitement of the general election having passed, it is to be hoped the people will turn their attention to the development and improvement of their material resources, which have been so sadly impaired and neglected, and adds that assurances have been received, both previous and subsequent to the election, from many of the most prominent men of the State, heretofore in opposition to the government, of their regret at all the occurrences of outrages and their detestation of their author, as well as of their determination to yield a willing obedience to the Constitution and laws, relying upon the peaceful exercise of their rights at the ballot box to remedy whatever they may deem objectionable in them. The Governor reiterates the recommendations in his last message in favor of a liberal policy on the part of the Legislature in reference to the removal of political disabilities, and expresses the hope that the national politics will occupy hereafter a much less prominent position in the affairs of the State and in the minds of the people than heretofore.

RICHMOND.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

RICHMOND, November 30.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Robert Ould, counsel for Jeff. Davis, made a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that the Fourteenth Amendment prescribes a mode for punishing for participation in the rebellion, which is disfranchisment, and no other punishment is prescribed. The Prosecuting Attorney moved to postpone the motion until the latter part of the term. The Chief Justice decided to hear the argument on the matter on Thursday.

NEW YORK.

Stocks to be Registered—The Erie War Becoming Complicated—The New Mayor Vice Governor Hoffman—The War in Panama Ended—Success of the Government Troops.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, November 31.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day.

The Stock Exchange, in open board, have passed a joint resolution, requiring all stocks on the call to be registered in some responsible financial institution, on or before January 30th, 1869, and also requiring thirty days' notice of all new issues of stocks, or convertible bonds.

The hearing in the Erie case, before Judge Nelson, consumed the entire day, but without any definite result being reached.

It is reported here that an order has been issued by Judge Beckham, on the application of the Attorney General of New York, to show cause why Jay Gould **should not be** suspended as Receiver of the Erie Road. Still another report is that the Attorney General, in a dispatch received to-day, says the use of his name was unauthorized. The litigation is so complicated that operators are almost entirely deterred in Erie, being unable to follow the rapid changes in the legal aspect.

The Coroner's inquest on the homicide of Felix Larkin, has resulted in a verdict against Campbell, his barkeeper, Benegan, and Ann Hines, the cook, who have been committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

George W. McLean, corresponding clerk in the United States Secret Service Department, has been committed for trial in Jersey City, charged with passing a counterfeit ten dollar national bank note.

Alderman Thomas Coman to-day assumed the duties of Mayor, entailed on him by the resignation of Governor elect Hoffman.

The store of A. Baum, in Morrissiana, early Sunday morning, was burnt. Loss, $15,000; insured for $12,000.

Panama advices of the 23d, state that when General Correroso arrived at Chirique, he found the place abandoned. He then went to Santiago and found that the enemy had also abandoned that place. He then proceeded to Hatillo, where the enemy, four hundred strong, attacked him, and a battle ensued, which lasted three hours, when the enemy fled in disorder, leaving fifty-two killed, among whom was A. Abdaldia, their leader, many wounded, a number of prisoners, and all their arms and ammunition. The Government lost three killed and wounded, among whom was General Pedro Golta. This battle has put an end to the civil war.

The revolutionary movement in Costa Rico has proved successful. President Castro has been deposed, and Jemines installed in his place.

The report that Fisk and Gould have left town, with eight millions of dollars, is revived to-night, with additional details, including the statement that a train had left Erie at two o'clock, P. M., which is supposed to have contained these Directors.

CUBA.

Official Account of the Engagement Between the Government Troops and the Revolutionists.

[By Cuban Cable.]

HAVANA, November 30.—The official account of the engagement between the Government troops and the Revolutionists is as follows: The Revolutioniste attacked a small detachment of troops in the town of Villa del Cobre, near Santiago, with their whole force, and succeeded in driving them from their position. The troops then took refuge in a church. Information was sent to Santiago, and troops and volunteers immediately forwarded to Cobre. This reinforcement succeeded in surprising the Revolutionists and retaking the town. The Revolutionists lost sixty-two killed and many wounded. General Marcarno, a Dominican, commanding the rebels, was killed, and Colonel Perez severely wounded. The Government troops lost three killed and ten wounded. Many dead bodies of Revolutionists have since been found in ditches. All small detachments of Government troops have been called together to join the main army.

Commerce flat, importers of foreign merchandise preferring to store the largest portion of their goods and await the result of the insurrection. The merchants are only buying to supply the demand for consumption. Sugar flat, offers have been made at 8¼@8½ reals for No. 12. Contracts for new sugar were made at 7@8¾ reals.

Advices from St. Domingo, report that the rebel General Ogando was badly wounded and that Col. Hevia is a prisoner and has been sentenced to be shot. The Government troops were pursuing their adherents. The elections were progressing quietly. Trade is reviving at Puerto Principe. Many foreigners, including some Americans, have joined the volunteers. Prominent Mexicans here, deny that any of their countrymen are implicated in the rebellion. The Dominicans are the only foreigners holding position among the rebels. A battalion of volunteers, army veterans, and colored militia sails to-morrow for Gibra; another will take the field from Matanzas.

The town of Holquin, defended by a small garrison, was captured by a force of one thousand rebels. A few soldiers still hold the hospital.

Assistance having been sent to him, Valmasedo has commenced active operations. Five hundred rebels have been pardoned by him.

Two prominent citizens of Puerto Principe command the rebel bands, and refuse to compromise or surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Official Majority—A Grant Elector Defeated—Fenian Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 30.—The official majority of California for Gran is five hundred and six.

Owing to the informality in printing the name of Hoffman, one of the Republican electors, it is stated that the Secretary of State refuses to certify his election, thus giving the Democrats an elector. The matter will be submitted to the Supreme Court. Some two million dollars in the shape of stakes depend upon the decision. The Democrats will claim that the bets are drawn unless the electoral vote is unanimous for Grant and Colfax.

The steamship, Sacramento, sailed for Panama to-day, with three hundred and sixty-two dollars in treasure; one hundred and fifty thousand for new York, two hundred and twelve thousand for England.

At the sixth annual convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of California, held in this city last week, the State Centre congratulated the Brotherhood on the progress of the Order during the past year, and encouraging the prospects of the future. Colonel M. C. Smith, was elected State Centre for the ensuing year.

WASHINGTON.

Movements of General Grant—Seizure of Smuggled Goods—Naval Promotions—Report of General Meade—Suit Against Stanton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, November 30.—General Grant left here this morning direct for Boston, where he will arrive to-morrow morning. He is accompanied by General Comstock and his son. He will return here about the 9th or 10th proximo, and after remaining a few days, will proceed to Chicago, accompanied by General Dent, to attend the re-union of the soldiers of the Western armies. General Schofield and staff, Lieutenant General Sherman, and Major General George H. Thomas will also be present.

Information has been received here that T. R. Toole, assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, seized in New York on Friday last 35,000 yards of fine Lyons silk, together with a large number of French clocks. This is said to be the largest seizure ever made in the United States. The total alue is estimated at $10,000.

General Grant and his aid-de-camp Comstock left here this morning on their way to Boston. They will stop in Philadelphia to-night.

The following promotions in the Naval service have been made to date from September 20th, 1868: Capt. G. F. Emmons, to be Commodore; Commander R. F. Renshaw, to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Richard W. Mead, to be Commander.

The United States have entered suit against E. B. Olmstead, late disbursing clerk of the Postoffice Department, to recover $83,000, the amount of his defalcation. A criminal suit is also pending against him.

General Meade's annual report states in detail prominent events which have occurred in his Department. He says: "During the whole period of my civil administration, extending over a space of eight months, there were tried by military commission in the three States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, only thirty-two persons. Of these but fifteen were disapproved of; eight others remitted; two referred to the President of the United States and still awaiting action, leaving but one person convicted and in confinement for violation of a civil law and tried by a military commission on the cessation of military authority. This statement of facts I deem a complete refutation of the charges that a military power was so despotically and arbitrarily exercised without regard to the rights of person or property. It was my study and effort to zealously guard the rights of individuals, without reference to any consideration but that of justice and law, so far as I could comprehend it.

To-day, in the Circuit Court, the case of John Nagle, Jr., against E. M. Stanton, was, on motion of E. M. Stanton, discontinued, the plaintiff to pay the costs. Nagle owned a farm in Prince William county, Virginia, which was occupied for a time in 1865, by United States troops, alleged to be under the orders of the defendant, as Secretary of War, and he claimed damages for the driving away of his cattle, and injury done to his crops.

Nothing will be done by the President respecting the Union Pacific Railroad, until he shall have received a report of its inspection.

ST. LOUIS.

Extensive Storage House Destroyed by Fire—Immense Destruction of Grain and Other Property—A New Telegraphic System.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—The large general storage house of J. M. Bloomerald & Co., Nos. 114, 116 and 118, Elm street, took fire about half-past nine to-night, and was nearly destroyed. The warehouse contained a very large amount of property, valued at about $150,000, most of which is either totally destroyed or damaged by water. Among the property was 7,000 sacks of bran; 7,000 sacks oats; 20,000 bushels of wheat; 400 barrels flour, 1,500 sacks of barley, 15,000 bales of gunnies, a large amount of household furniture, and a great variety of other articles. Among the losers are Bellemy & Co., about 7,000 sacks wheat; Hodgkins, Ricketts & Co., 2,500 sacks oats; Cole Bros., 5,000 sacks bran; W. S. Humphrey's, 2,500 sacks oats; T. H. Morgan, 300 bbls flour; H. & I. Chase, 1,500 bales gunnies. Bloomfield & Co.'s loss is from $25,000 to $30 000, on which there is an insurance of $5.000 in the Phœnix, of St. Louis; $5,000 in the Mississippi Valley, of St. Louis; $4,000 in the United States, of St. Louis; $4,000 in the Cleveland; $1,500 in the Lumberman's, of Chicago, and $2,000 in an unknown office. The loss and insurance of other parties cannot be ascertained to-night. The building belongs to James H. Lucas, and is valued at about $15,000. It is probably insured.

The Merchant's Exchange, to day, adopted resolutions cordially approving the bill now before Congress, favoring the union of telegraphing with the postal department of the Government, and expressing the belief that such union will work a practical solution of the evils of the present telegraphic system.

CINCINNATI.

Three Hundred Barrels of Whisky Seized—Meeting of the Ohio Dental Association.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, November 30.—Three hundred barrels of whisky at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati depot were seized by United States Assessor Megrue, this morning, the entire lot being found to be from six to fifteen per cent. above the proof degree marked on the guager's certificate. The penalty attached to this crime is seizure of the article, and imprisonment and fine of two hundred dollars on each barrel. Two hundred barrels of this whisky was from Hamilton, Ohio; the other one hundred barrels were from Metamora, Ind.

The Ohio Dental Association will meet in Columbus to-morrow. The Board of Examiners appointed by the Legislature will convene there at the same time.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

Counterfeit ten dollar greenbacks are in circulation in Jersey City.

Commodore Kearney died at Perth Amboy on Sunday last at the age of seventy-eight years.

The Rev. Alvan Bartlett, of Brooklyn, has accepted the call of Plymouth Church of Chicago, and will leave next Monday for his new pastorate.

Glimpses at Fashion's Boudoir.

There are few subjects that have been productive of such an amusing amount of song, satire and moralizing as the startling mutations in female attire. Yet, notwithstanding the violence and point by which the attacks may have been characterized, the lovely votaries of the fickle goddess Fashion, have ever been inflexibly faithful to their mistress, and have invariably vanquished all opposition. Woman is not inaptly defined by an ancient cynic to be "an animal that delights in finery;" and the ancient manifestations of fashion seem to prove it. In almost every age of the world's history it has been a perplexing problem to decide how much the belle of the period owed to nature and how much to art. Apparently we are as far removed from a satisfactory solution of the question as our ancestors. The mystery that nowadays attaches to every portion of the female figure, where bold and swelling curves are desirable, is positively paralyzing in its perplexity. Paniers, bends, chignons, pads and the thousand and one contrivances by which Broadway beauties are made up, render woman, in these latter times, the most curiously interesting animal in creation. Every successive daring innovation is received with tumultuous hisses by amazed bachelordom, joined in chorus to the shrill crackings of what are known as strong minded females; but the goddess having set up her image and fulminated her decree, the simpering dears strut along heedless and rejoicing. Similarly fared our forefathers; and the sober matron, who clasps her hands and wonders what the world is coming to, as she beholds a precious Miss on high heels, tottering along the street under a bend called Grecian, may rest assured that horrible as these freaks of folly may seem, matters were quite as bad, if not worse, a century ago. The monstrous farthingale and ruff of Queen Bess have become historical landmarks, and have never been fairly equalled in volume by any modern combination of hoops and skirts. With respect to other articles of a modern belle's attire, we propose to show from quaint old observers that in almost every particular our great, great, great grandmothers, in the matter of aggravated extravagance, were decidedly ahead of us.

Take the last perplexing contortion—the Grecian bend—for example; and we find from various stinging illusions or satirists and cariraturists of the period, that it raged in all its ungainly deformity in 1753; and that women then reduced themselves as nearly to the shape of monkeys as possible. Writing of fashions in France, the Countess of Wilton delicately says: "It excites entertainment to know that inventions for increasing the size of the female figure behind were common under the last Prince of Valois." While in England, at the same period, the dresses of the fair are described as—

"Bouncing behind—with flounces in rows,
Puff, and pucker up knots on your arms and your toes."

It seems curious that the artificial posterior hump should have rendered enormously high-heeled boots then as now an essential portion of dress. But so it seems, as the following extract from a versifier in the Salisbury *Journal* of 1754: will show:

"Mount on French heels when you go to a ball
'Tis the fashion to totter and show you can fall."

Another observant chronicler of the same period gives some additional particulars. He says, "they wear their shoes high, both painted and patched," while still another rhymer almost accurately describes the pedestrian attempts of modern ladies of fashion in the lines,

"Tottering like the fair Chinese—
Mounted high and buckled low
Tottering every step they go."

A clever satire in the London *Magazine* three years later, 1777, indicates that some modifications had been effected in the fashions, and that in fact they were more preposterously absurd than in 1753.—*Albion.*

A Huge Sell—Over Two Hundred Medical Students Taken In.

Medical students, as well as every other sort of students, are proverbial for practical joking, but about the best thing we ever heard of them in this line occurred in this city day before yesterday.

The first thing noticeable out of the usual routine at the University that morning, was a large, handsomely printed placard posted in the vestibule and having at the bottom the names of the well known firm of J. P. Morton & Co., the Main street book publishing house. This placard announced that in consideration of the fact that the students at the University had been liberal in their purchases of said firm, it had decided to present each and every one of the students a copy of the "Physician's Guide," a medical work of great merit. The placard further announced that the students would be expected to call during the day to receive the presents.

Of course, the praise of John P. Morton & Co., was sounded all over the University, and preparations were forthwith made by all the students, individually and in squads, to call on their generous friends on Main street. Now John P. Morton & Co. all this time remained in blissful ignorance of what was going on at the University, and were as innocent of the placard posted in the vestibule as were D. Appleton & Co., or any other bookmen. It was all the work of some villainous student, who, however, little contemplated the extent of the evil when he posted the bogus announcement.

Quite early in the day a squad of students were on Main street, and in at Morton's. Their call for the "Physician's Guide" was promptly responded to, but when they told who they were and that they understood they were to get the book "on the dead," the clerks looked at each other in amazement and didn't at all understand. In this emergency Jno. P. Morton & Co. themselves were called in to explain matters, but they were equally astounded when the errand of the students was made known. They denied all knowledge of the placard, and then the students, with unusually long faces, looked at each other much as the clerks had done. The whole truth soon flashed upon them, however, and the scent of "mice" being peculiarly apparent, they apologized to J. P. M. & Co., and beat an inglorious retreat.

The sell was too good, though, for them to divulge to their fellow students, even had their pride allowed them to acknowledge being placed in so ridiculous a position by a practical joke they had bitten at so readily.

Again and again was the first scene repeated in the book store, as, throughout the day, the students poured in, sometimes coming in squads, sometimes by twos, and sometimes singly, and sore enough they were when they learned how they had been gulled. The clerks grew very weary of the joke and of explaining the matter to their disappointed visitors. They were glad enough when night came, and two hundred and eight of the two hundred and ten students in the University had been explained to. The end of their discomfiture was not yet, however. To cap the climax, late in the evening a gawky looking fellow dropped in, and moving doubtfully up to the counter, spoke hesitatingly and not without some embarrassment,

"*I reckon all* THEM BOOKS *is gone*—AIN'T *they?*"

This was the last call, and the two hundred and tenth student not making his appearance, the conclusion naturally followed that he was the wretch who perpetrated the sell. He is still at large.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PIRACY AND MURDER BY COOLIES.

Nine Men Lashed to a Hawser and Anchor and Thrown Overboard.

Some weeks ago mention was made in the San Francisco *Call* that a Prussian bark had been met with in the Ochotsk Sea, in charge of Coolies and it was more than suspected that the vessel had been the scene of mutiny, piracy and murder. The following dreadful details have come to hand, having been communicated by Capt. E. F. Nye, of the whaleship William Rotch, to the editor of the Honolulu *Advertiser*.

About the end of January, or first of February, 1868, the Prussian bark Cayaltil, sailing under American colors left Callao, the principal port of Peru, for Arequipa, distant about two days sail, with a cargo of fifty coolies, which had been just imported from China in the French ship Provedenza, now in this port, the owner of the coolies who was also owner of the vessel, and of a sugar estate in Peru, was on board also. His bark was named after his plantation. He had just purchased these laborers for his plantation, and had on board a supply of rice and stores, twenty thousand dollars in coin and other valuables.

The next morning after leaving Callao, the coolies rose upon the unsuspecting crew captured them, and killed the man at the wheel and second mate. The captain and first officer were in their berths asleep, but were soon aroused by the noise. On seeing the vessel in possession of the coolies they threw some benches out of the cabin window and then jumped out; intending to save themselves by swimming ashore. The pirates then lowered a boat, pulled for the captain and mate, and killed them both while in the water. They then returned to the ship, took the crew, nine in number, consisting of Americans, Portuguese and Spaniards, tied them each hand and foot, and lashed them all to a hawser. They then fastened an anchor to the hawser and threw the whole overboard. Of course the anchor sank, carrying the men with it to the bottom, and they were drowned.

The owner, Mr. Baracondegui, who is well connected in Lima, was left in the cabin with his servant, a faithful Chinaman, who had been with him many years. He was armed with revolvers, and seeing his weapons the pirates feared to molest him. The servant boy then interceded with them to spare his own and his master's lives, which they agreed to do on condition that he would deliver up his weapons to them. This he did after some delay, evidently having some misgiving about their honesty. They then put the vessel about, and run off before southeast trades, in a north-westerly course for China. There were four or five ringleaders in the gang, but no one appears to have understood navigation. They knew that China was off to the northwest, and that was about all. The voyage across the Pacific more than 10,000 miles, appears to have been made without seeing land or vessels.

On the 1st of April, they passed through the Kurile Islands, into the Ochotsk Sea, where the bark ran into the ice and lay for six days, the pirates improving the opportunity to fill all their water casks. They got into clear water on the 23d of April, and came to anchor off the "Sand Spit" in the Northeast Gulf, on the west shore of the Kamskatka Peninsula. Here they took the owner and his servant ashore, and allowed them to escape, and after travelling along the coast for about thirty miles they came to a small settlement, where they found provisions, and remained till a whaler came in sight. Mr. Baracondegui was kindly offered a passage to Honolulu by Captain Hamilton of the Sea Breeze, and his servant was taken on board the Hercules, both of which vessels will be here in a few days.

Soon after the above two persons were set ashore, the piratical craft weighed anchor, and put to sea, standing off to westward with a stiff east wind. She has not been heard from since, and is supposed to have been wrecked in some part of the Ochotsk Sea. The five ringleaders divided half their prize money, ($20,000) among themselves, $2,000 to each, and the balance among the rest, forty-five in number, $222 to each. Whether it was of any use to them or not may never be known, as the bark and coolies may have been lost in the Ochotsk.

Capt. Martin of the ship Provedenza, informs us that on the voyage from China to Callao, these coolies showed no disposition to be refractory, and he had no trouble whatever with them. This tragedy serves to illustrate what reckless character these coolies are, and we may well wonder that similar scenes have not been enacted here, where gangs of twenty to thirty coolies have been shipped in small schooners, without the first thought of any provision against revolt or piracy.

A Fact of Great Value.

No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmonary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a house or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and instead of a person wasting time on other inert and inappropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until P. M.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow,
Large streams from little fountains flow."

Seven years ago the PLANTATION BITTERS were but little known. To-day there is not a nook or corner of our land where they are not found and used. The sale has reached the enormous number of Five Millions of Bottles annually, and it is constantly increasing. It only shows what can be done with a really good medicine, and a systematic course of making it known. Perhaps no medicine in the world was ever so deservedly popular as the PLANTATION BITTERS. Go where you will, among the rich or poor, and you will always find these Bitters in use. Their merit has become an established fact, and we cordially recommend them in cases of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, chills and fever, headache, &c., &c.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF PH. R. MERTZ

Cor. Wood and Fifth Sts.,

Draws BILLS OF EXCHANGE at the current rates, mostly direct, on

LONDON, (The Union Bank.)	**BERLIN,**
Dublin,	Posen,
Glasgow,	Heibbrom,
Liverpool,	**HAMBURG,**
Belfast,	Dresden,
PARIS,	Weimar,
Fould & Co.	**LEIPZIG,**
Strasburg,	Cologne,
Mulnouse,	Coblenz,
Amsterdam,	Cassell,
Stockholm,	**FRANKFORT,**
BREMEN,	Munnbarm,
Hanover,	Landorn,
Gottingen,	**MAWIZ,**
Winden,	Kaiseralautern,
DARMSTADT,	Basel,
Wurzburg,	Berne,
STUTTGART,	Lucerne,
	St. Gallm,

And about 200 smaller places. In country districts and villages the money is sent from the nearest town by mail, free of charge, directly to the residence, and returns had in from 30 to 40 days. Collections made by power of attorney, for which I have great facilities, having connections with the proper offices there.

The French language is spoken at the office.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
no19:1md&w

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH

Late Pittsburgh Trust Co,

Capital $500,000 Paid in, with Privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

THE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us. The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS,

James Laughlin,	Wm. K. Nimick,
Robert S. Hays,	Alexander Speer,
Thomas Bell,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thos. Wightman,	John H. Ralston.

John Wilson.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug6:d&wtf

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
jy15:eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE, IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The undersigned, Executor of Christ. Hughes, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1868, that well known farm, situated in the forks of the road leading to Blairsville, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, three miles south of Blairsville, and one and one-half miles from a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 138 acres, strict measure, with a large frame house, bank barn, apple orchard, and other improvements, adjoining the lands of Baker, Foster, Gilson, and others. The land is first quality, underlaid with limestone and coal.

TERMS—One-third in hand, one-third in one year, and the balance at the death of the widow, with interest, to be secured by bond.

P. McATEE, Executor,
Youngstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
no25:wtd:1d

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia.
sel4:eod6md&eow:wly

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BILIOUS REMITTENTS.—That unruly member, the Liver, is more than usually ungovernable in the fall. Remittent Bilious Fever is especially a fall complaint, and its first symptoms should be promptly met with a few doses of Holloway's Pills. In all stages of the disease, as well as in every species of bilious disorders, from the mildest attack to confirmed jaundice, this admirable vegetable aperient and alterative is the very best medicine that can be administered. Sold by all Druggists.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. se22:3md&w

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, in Back Room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had large experience in a practice of over thirty years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder, and Kidney General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment. au26:eod&w

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of WILLIAM EWING, deceased, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased will make known the same without delay, to

J. NELSON EWING, Administrator.
November 16th, 1868. no19:3tw

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Demise of an Officer.

We announce, with regret, the death of Captain Thomas A. Hinton, formerly of the 102d Regiment, and latterly connected with the police force, which occurred yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, in Passavant's Hospital. Deceased had been a faithful soldier, a good citizen, and an efficient police officer. That insidious destroyer, consumption, confined him to the house for several weeks preceding the melancholy event of yesterday, and was the cause of his death. Yesterday evening a meeting of the members of the One Hundred and Second Regiment was held at the Mayor's office. The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, The *Infinite mercy* has in His great wisdom seen proper to take home our associate in *this* life, our late friend and comrade, Lieut. Thos. A. Hinton; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That in his death the society of the One Hundred and Second has lost a useful and active member, and that the community at large have to grieve for the absence of one who, in the day of the country's peril, volunteered his life, and served faithfully in its defence.

Resolved, That the society wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in token of the deceased's services.

Resolved, That the society attend the funeral of our late comrade in a body, and as members we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we condole with the widow and children of the deceased, in this great bereavement, and hope that the great Giver of all Good may deal kindly with them in this their great affliction.

The funeral of Lieutenant Hinton will take place this afternoon at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Thomas Maxwell, No. 160 Penn street, opposite the Fourth ward School House.

The members of the One Hundred and Second Regiment, and other military organizations desiring to attend the funeral, will meet at General Rowley's office, in the Custom House building, at half-past one o'clock this afternoon.

Allegheny Valley Railroad—Special Meeting of Stockholders.

In pursuance of public notice given, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, was held at the office of the company, on Pike street, yesterday morning.

The meeting was organized on motion of Felix R. Brunot, Esq., by calling Caleb Lee, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Jacob Glosser, Esq., Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the stockholders' meeting held May 21, 1867, was called for by Mr. Brunot, as preliminary to the business to be offered at the present meeting.

The minutes of the meeting were read by the Secretary, followed by an explanation and statement of the object of the meeting, by Wm. Phillips, Esq., President of the road.

Mr. Phillips remarked that the principal business of the meeting was to pass upon resolutions, which he proposed to offer, asking the authority of the stockholders to allow the cancellation of bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Assembly increasing the capital stock of the company $2,000,000, which act was approved by the stockholders at their meeting on the above date.

The following are the resolutions referred to, and were ordered to be read by the Secretary:

Resolved, That the action of the stockholders of this company at a former meeting, authorizing the subscription of forty thousand shares of increased capital stock be reconsidered, and that the Board of Managers be directed, with the consent of the subscribers to said stock, to cancel these subscriptions to the extent of the amount not paid on them, so that the company may perfect more efficient financial measures for the future operation and extension of its road.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be directed to ask the Legislature for such modification of the Act of the Legislature, approved April 11, 1867, as may be necessary to fully complete and equip its present road, pay off its floating debt, and extend and equip the same from the mouth of the Mahoning, to the Sennimahoning, and that such action be taken by the board of managers as will enable the company to prosecute with vigor the work on the line eastward from the mouth of the Mahoning.

The resolutions were discussed at some length, but were finally adopted.

The transaction of matters of trivial importance to the public followed, and the meeting adjourned.

An Elopement Extraordinary.

The quiet village of Temperanceville was startled into excitement some evenings since by a rumor that a married man named William Nanz, a butcher by occupation had left his wife and comfortable home, and eloped with his sister-in-law. The gossips, who were busy circulating this report, were not misinformed. It appears that Mrs. Nanz had fallen heir to considerable money in Germany, to secure which it became necessary for her to make a trip to that country. The sister referred to was left behind to take charge of the house and children, and from the sequel, she executed her trust faithfully. During the wife's absence, this man Nanz, it is alleged, lived in open violation of his marriage vow, with his wife's sister, no concealment whatever being made. The wife on her return was made acquainted with this state of things, but like a true woman, for the sake of her children, was anxious to forgive. On Monday night, however, Nanz, after borrowing all the funds he could and mortgaging the place, fled with his sister-in-law, to parts unknown, leaving his wife with a beggarly pittance on which to subsist herself and her children. Thus abandoned, she is full of hope, and aided by the sympathies of her neighbors, will live more happily, perhaps, alone, than with a heartless abandoned mate.

So Insidious are the First

Approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain or Soreness of the throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

M:W:S,D&W

Masonic.

An election for officers of Zerubabel chapter, H. R. A., was held on Tuesday evening at the hall, Fifth street, with the following result: M. E. H. P.—D. P. Estep; M. E. K.—W. F. Lang; M. E. S.—W. D. Sperling; Secretary—Thomas W. Wright; Treasurer—J. Shields. After the election the entire party adjourned to McGinley's, Fifth avenue, where a first class supper was prepared. The feast was well enjoyed, and considerable fun and hilarity prevailed among the guests.

ATTEMPTED SELF MURDER.

A Woman Swallows a Quantity of Laudanum—Her Life Saved by Hot Coffee and a Stomach Pump.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was quite a stir created at the Union Depot, by a young woman coming into the ladies' waiting room and making the startling announcement to the party in charge of the room, that she had just swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, with the intention of destroying herself. The particulars of the case, so far as we could learn, are as follows: About three weeks ago Mrs. Agnes Owens, a very good looking young person, aged about twenty-five years, came to this city from New York and took a western train for Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, at which place she stated she had friends residing. Failing to find her friends there, she came back to this city on last Saturday, and since her arrival she has been seen frequently at the depot. Upon being questioned she represented that she was in destitute circumstances, and that she was seeking employment. Yesterday, about one o'clock, she came to the depot with a trunk which she wished to send by express to New York. Immediately afterwards she went out, and in an hour she came back and made the disclosure above mentioned. After making known the fact that she had swallowed laudanum, and stating the quantity taken, she inquired if that would be sufficient to produce death, and intimated that she would repeat the dose if necessary. The official at the depot was notified of the occurrence, and willing to render all the assistance in his power, in cases of distress, came upon the scene immediately. He first dispatched a message for Dr. Hamilton, and then turned his attention to the unfortunate woman, to whom he administered copious draughts of hot coffee, which caused her to vomit. Soon Dr. Hamilton arrived, and with a pump emptied the stomach of its contents. The woman is now considered out of danger. Her case was laid before Mr. George Fortune, of the Board of Poor Guardians, and he caused her removal to a hospital. She stated, in explanation of her conduct, that she was without relatives or friends, destitute of money, had failed in repeated attempts to procure employment, and, rendered desperate by these adverse circumstances, she determined upon quitting this scene of earthly troubles.

One of the Most Astounding Cures Ever Published--Attested by over Fifty Witnessses.

The case of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself, who called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his kindness and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher has been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as hundreds of cases like her's are doomed to never-ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him, through her brother, Simon P. Fisher, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery. We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor Avenue Allegheny;
EUGENE MCCLA-KEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicines to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher, and have a knowledge of her total restoration to health, and the recovery of her sight, as the accompanying letter of her brother sets forth:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that I have to your cure of my sister, Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says you are "one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

S. H. Brown,	Lizzie Mahead,
Philip Friday,	Tillie Mahead,
Rachel Friday,	T. M. Mahea,
H. N. Feckle,	Thos Mahead,
A. H. Carroll,	Lean Allison,
E. W. Lievendorfer,	Mary J. Brown,
Wm. Jenkins,	Jane A. Morton,
Michael Harris,	J. C. Weller,
Jas. A. Fleming,	Mary J. Weller,
C. S. Swineburg,	N. H. Hazen,
Susan Lemmax,	Nancy M. Hazen,
Eliza Hyde,	Mary H. Morton,
Wm. Allison,	Wm. H. Morton,
Eliza Lievendorfer,	Ezra Hazen,
T. L. Young,	Jennie Wilson,
J. Lievendorfer,	Chris. M. Wilson,
J. F. Mitchei,	Mary E. Wilson,
A. M. Lievendorfer,	Mary Patten,
A. Gardner,	Jenule Patten,
G. Lievendorfer,	Martha Patten,
J. F. Morrison,	James Patten,
A. M. Morrison,	Sadie E. Dobbs,
Robert Mahead,	Jennie E. Dobbs,
Christiana Mahead,	J. W. Dobbs,
Isabella Dobbs,	I. Dobbs,
N. Funkhouser,	Wm R. Pence,
D. Fisher,	J. C Fisher,
G. Fisher,	Williamina Fisher,
(her brother,)	(her mother.)

DR KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS AT NO. 120 PENN STREET, CORNER OF EVANS ALLEY. OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Deafness, Hard Hearing, Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, and every species of Sore Eyes and Ears successfully treated.

Pennsylvania Railroad Business.

The records kept at the Pennsylvania Railroad office show that during the month of November, just closed, 36,342 eight wheel freight cars moved over the Middle Division of the road, being 5 947 in excess of the corresponding month of last year. This shows a gratifying increase of business.

Mr. Bonner,

of the New York *Ledger*, has succeeded in making even a Prospectus that is readable. It is one of the most interesting of the new advertisements in our present number. From it we learn that the Rev Dr. Tyng is writing a long story for the *Ledger*.

Dandruff

Can be killed by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine; also Irritation of the Scalp. Sold by all Druggists, and at 592 Broadway.

Catarrh, Catarrh—disgusting Complaint.

Get pint bottles of Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR. It will cure it. And if you have rheumatism, or any pain, get Wolcott's PAIN PAINT, in white wrappers, at all druggists.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, December 3 1868.

BUSINESS—We have but little improvement to note as regards trade; as a general thing the sales were confined to lots to meet the current wants of the trade; we have seldom noticed less disposition to operate. The tightness of the money market, no doubt, has been a serious drawback on trade generally. Produce—The market contains a fair supply of the various descriptions that come under this head; we are still living in hopes of better times. Our rivers still continue in fine navigable order for all classes of boats, with a liberal amount of shipments, principally of Pittsburgh manufactures. Flour—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article; the sales were in a moderate way, to meet the current wants of the trade. The receipts, since our last, were large—3,295 barrels. The mills in this vicinity are doing a large trade with dealers that purchase to sell again. The western markets are again reported dull. Groceries—The market was steady, with a fair inquiry; we notice New Orleans "new crop" sugar and molasses for sale on Liberty street.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a moderate demand for the various descriptions. The receipts since our last were small, viz: Oats, 371 sacks. Rye, 450 sacks; Barley, none; Wheat, 900 sacks; Corn, 275 sacks. The current rates were: Wheat—Red winter $1 75@1 80 according to quality. Oats have undergone no change. Sales were reported from first hands at 60@62c, and from store at 65@66c ₱ bush. Rye was steady but not very active, although we can report sales 2,000 bush at $1 40 ₱ bush. New corn is very dull at 70@75c; old mixed at $1 00; plain yellow $1 03. Barley—holders were firm. We quote Spring at $1 90@2 00; Fall at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bush.

APPLES—The receipts were 153 barrels. The stock on hand is ample for present purposes. As the Holidays are approaching, prices will naturally advance. We note sales from store, in a regular way, at $2 75, $ 50 and 4 00 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market contains a good supply in kegs and crocks. Sales were made of the former at 70@75c, and of the latter at 80@85c per gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts were 26 packages, with a good supply in the market. The rates were unchanged, with sales at 35 to 38c for fresh roll.

FLOUR—The market was devoid of activity; dealers were inclined to purchase sparingly. The receipts from the west are increasing since our last, 3,295 bbls being received. The store rates were: Spring wheat, $7@8; winter, $8@9 50; Minnesota choice, $8 50@9 75 per bbl. The Pearl Mill quote their brands, made of the best wheat, as follows: Extra family flour, in bbls, at $9 50, and in sacks $9 20 per bbl; double extra family in bbls, $10 20, and in sacks, $9 90 per bbl; spring wheat flour, in bbls, $8, and in sacks, $7 70 per bbl. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra family winter, in bbls, $9 50, and in sacks, $9 20 per bbl; double extra family, in bbls, $10, and in sacks, $9 70 per bbl, and spring, $8, in bbls, and $7 70 in sacks, per bbl.

B. W. FLOUR—Market dull with small sales from store at $5 50 per cwt.

BEANS—The receipts have increased with a dull market; sales were reported at $3 50@3 75 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Market firm; sales of 12 bbls, Eastern cultivated at $23 per bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts were 362 bbls. We note sales of Hamburg Western, at 17c; Goshen Ohio, 18c; New York 20c per lb.

EGGS—Dull; prices have declined to 30@31c.

HOMINY—We note regular sales to the trade at $6 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Were dull; sales were reported at $1 25@1 50 per bush.

HAY—Baled dull with a supply in excess of the demand. We quote nominally at $18@24 per ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

PITTSBURGH, December 3, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was a dull one; prices were a shade lower; the advantages of the market being on the side of buyers, who don't appear very anxious to take any advantage of the same, the result is we have but few sales to record for present or future delivery.

CRUDE—We are reported sales to the extent of 6,000 barrels, as follows: 1,000 bbls, bulk, spot, 40@43 gravity, at 11½c; sales of 3 000 bbls, bulk, 40@46 gravity, to be returned by the buyer within the first six months in 1869, at the same price. A "put," one hundred dollars was paid for the privilege of placing 2,000 barrels at any time in 1869, seller's option, at 10c.

REFINED OIL—The market opened dull; the only sale reported being 500 barrels standard white, Philadelphia, last half of December, at 29c. Afterwards the market became firmer, with offers of 29½c for the same delivery, but no sales were recorded.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, December 3, 1868.

CATTLE—The market since our last was not a very active one. The offerings were light, being principally composed of the medium and inferior qualities; the latter attracted but little attention, and was disposed of with some difficulty as usual. The principal inquiry was for good fat Cattle; all such offered was readily disposed of at fair prices for the Eastern markets. The extreme range of prices was $2 75@7 50 per hundred, the largest portion of the sales ranged from $4@5 50 per hundred.

The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

November 12	1,007	$2 75@7 35
November 19	702	2 75@6 75
November 26	1,091	3 00@7 50
December 3	1,201	2 75@7 50

The above shows an increase for the week of 110 head.

SHEEP—The market exhibited a fair amount of activity. The sales, particularly of good fat mutton, were to a fair extent, at an advance in prices. The current rates by the head were $2@3, and $2 50@4 per cwt. The market taken as a whole, was a favorable one for holders. The Eastern shipments were large. The operations for the past four weeks were:

November 12	9,607	3 00@4 00
November 19	9,0 3	3 12@4 25
November 26	8,542	2 90@5 00
December 3	9,350	2 50@4 00

The week's operations show an increase of 708 head.

HOGS—The market, during the week, was an active one. Packers here have entered the market, making some liberal purchases. The bulk of the operations, however, was on Eastern account. The slaughtering now will commence in earnest. The extreme prices were $7 25 to 8 50 per cwt. The largest portion of the sales were made between these figures. The sales for the past four weeks were:

November 12	10,054	$6 95@9 15
November 19	13,900	7 00@9 00
November 26	12 971	6 25@8 25
December 3	18,000	7 25@8 50

The above shows an increase of 5,169 head.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 2.—The flour market is steady and unchanged, with sales of city-made at 11 25 to 11 50 for XXX white; 9 50 to 9 75 for XX amber; $8 25 to 8 50 for XX red; 7 50 to 7 75 for XX spring; $7 25 for No. 1 spring; country-made ranges from $8 00 to 8 75 for XX red and amber; $7 00 to 8 00 for XX spring; $10 00 to 10 75 for XX white. Wheat is held at $1 80 for No. 1 red winter. Corn—Sales of one car old at $1 01; two cars do at $1 00, and one car new ear, on track at 75c. Oats—Sales of two cars at 60c. Rye scarce and better; No. 1 is held at $1 40, and No. 2 at $1 35. Barley quiet and steady, with sales at $2 00 to 2 05 for No. 1 Canada; No. 2 State nominal.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, November 30, 1868.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle on sale today, was unusually light, only reaching about 900 head, and the great portion of these were of a poor quality, not suitable for our best butchers, nor yet good enough for shipment. The market was fairly active, though not as much so as might have been expected under existing circumstances, the number on sale being smaller than for several weeks preceding, and besides there were several eastern buyers in attendance. All of the best cattle were picked up by the butchers at rather better prices than shippers are willing to pay; and as a consequence the number taken for shipment was very small. There were rather more stock cattle on sale than for some time past one firm alone having one hundred head; and these were sold mostly at 3½ to 5½c, as to quality and condition. Prime butchers' stock sold at from $7 25 to 7 50, and extra do. at $7 25 to $8—the number sold at the outside quotation was very small. Medium butchers stock may be quoted at $6 25 to 6 50.

P. Sheitemantle 11 head Butler county stock at $5 to 5 50.

E. Katz 40 head of common mixed stock, from Tuscarawas county Ohio at $2 50 to 5.

C. Metz 18 head Washington county steers at $5 to 6.

John Nelson 16 head Mercer county steers and heifers averaging $4 50.

Trauerman & Lobeman 40 head Washington steers, heifers and bulls at $3 50 to 7½.

L. J. Shamberg 51 head mixed stock, Pennsylvania and Illinois at $4 50 to 6 50.

L. Rothchilds & Co. 32 head Chicago stock at $6 to 6 50.

Kraus & Haas 67 head Pennsylvania and Illinois steers at $5 50 to 7 75.

Peter Hartman 42 heads at $3 35 to 7½.

Myers & Needy 39 head Ohio steers at $4 50 to 7 50; 21 head for Smoatz at $5 25. 100 head stockers at $4 to 5.

M. Verner 27 head Ohio stock at $4 to 6 50.

James McAllister 30 head small Washington county cows and steers at $4 25 to 6 25.

Smith & Blue 22 head at $4 50 to 6 25.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 50 head from Belmont county, Ohio, for Shoemaker at $4 00 to 7 40; 20 head for Fraiser, Indiana county, at $4 to 6; 40 head for Kelley, Guernsey county, at $4 to 5 50; 20 head for Loyd from Marion county, at $4 to 6 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 53 head at $4 to 6 50.

Greenwald & Kahn 70 head Ohio steers at $4 to 7 50.

S. Marks & Bro. 50 Chicago stock at $6 40 to 7 50.

Hedges & Taylor 50 head Penna. steers, cows and heifers at $5 to 5 50; one pair of extra oxen to G. W. Evans weighing 3,750, at $8.

G. C. Crum to Peter Fairley, one pair of oxen weighing 3,126 at 6c—$5 off.

N. Carr 17 head Indiana stock at $4 50 to 5 50.

Keefer and Zeigler 24 head Washington county steers at $5 to 7 25.

Hanlon & Co. 19 head Washington county stock at $4 6 87.

Stakely & Cro. 50 head on commission at $3 to 5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—There was a very light supply of sheep on sale to-day, about 1,700 head, against 3,800 last week. The market, of course, was more active and firmer, and while prime fat sheep brought an advance, scalawags, of which the largest proportion of the offerings consisted, were dull, and sold at about last week's prices. As will be seen by reference to sales, prime fat sheep sold at from $3 75 to $4 00 head, while scalawags ruled from 75c to $1 50 per head. One lot of fat sheep sold at 4c to 4½c per pound. The following sales were reported:

Bingham & McCaslin sold 140 head at $1 to 3 ₱ head.

W. Fowler sold 100 head at $1 25 to 3 00 ₱ head.

Clarke sold 200 head at $1 25 to 2 50 ₱ head.

Adam Eckert sold 70 head at 75c to $3 25 ₱ head.

John Young sold 240 head at 80c to $1 75 ₱ head.

Garwin & Co. sold 150 head at 65c to $1 12½ ₱ head.

P. Sheitemantle sold 150 head at 90c to $1 60 ₱ head.

C. Metz sold 100 head at 2½ to 4c ₱ lb.

R. Stevenson 175 head unsold.

T. Welsh sold 126 head at $1 25 ₱ head.

HOGS—There is a continued fair retail demand, and we can report regular sales at 7 to 9c for light to prime heavy averages.

Emerick & Co. report retailing 200 at $7 50 to 9 00 ₱ cwt.

Nicholas Carr, 220 at $7 00 to 8 25.

Greenwald, Boyer & Kahn 150 at $7 75 to 8 75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 2.—Cotton dull and about ½c lower, with sales of 2,500 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. The receipts of flour were 11,495 barrels; the market is steady; low grades dull and declining. $5 50 to 5 85 for superfine State and Western; $6 60 to 6 75 for extra State; $5 35 to 5 45 for extra Western; $8 00 to 9 75 for white wheat extra; $6 70 to 6 90 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50 to $9 00 for extra St. Louis; $10 00 to 12 00 for good to choice do—closing quiet. California flour quiet, with sales of 200 sacks at $6 75 to 9 50. Rye flour firmer, with sales of 400 barrels at at $6 25 to 8 10. Corn meal in fair request, with sales of 700 barrels Fairfax at $5 50, and 300 barrels Brandywine at $5 90. Whisky heavy, with sales of 50 barrels State at $1 03½ for free. The receipts of wheat were 69,555 bushels; the market is dull and drooping, with sales of 58,000 bushels at $1 49 to 1 50 for No. 2 spring; $1 52 for No. 1 do, and $2 00 for mixed; $1 55 to 1 60 for No. 1 do, and $2 10 to 2 40 for white Michigan, and about $2 22½ for white California. Rye without any material change; sales of 9 000 bushels at $1 50 for Western, and at $1 52 for Canada and $1 53 for State. Barley dull and declining; sales 4,000 bushels State $1. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 132,091; less active and scarcely so firm; sales of 290,001 bushels at $1 11@1 12½ for unsound, $1 14@1 17½ for sound mixed western, $1 14 for new do, and $1 64@1 68 for new white southern. Receipts of oats 11,250; oats lower; sales of 89,000 bushels at 73½@74½c for western in store and afloat, closing at 73½c in store. Rice dull. coffee—sales of 800 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar in fair demand; sales of 450 hhds. Cuba at 10¾@11½c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 17¼c for crude and 33c for refined bonded. Hops quiet at 22c for American. Linseed oil dull at 90@95c. Coal—foreign quiet; domestic nominal at $8 50@9 in store size. Leather—hemlock sole quiet and firm at 28½@29½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights. Wool quiet; sales of 130,000 pounds at 33½c for unwashed fleece, 45@47c for Michigan and Wisconsin, 50c for X Ohio, 45c for unwashed domestic 60c for washed do. and 42@45c for pulled. Pork steady sales of 625 bbls at $26@26 25 for new mess; $26 for old do; $19 75@21 for prime; $21 50@23 for prime; also 250 bbls new mess, seller for January, at private terms. Beef quiet; sales of 128 bbls at $13@16 50 for new plain mess; $16 @20 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef dull at $27@30 for prime mess; $30@34 for Indian mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 150 bbls at $29 00@30 50. Cut meats steady; sales of 150 pkgs at 12@12½c for shoulders, and 12@13c for hams; middles steady and quiet; sales of 87 boxes of short ribbed at 14¼c; also 250 boxes Cumberland, for February delivery, at private terms. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 450 tierces at 14¼@15¼c for steam; kettle rendered 15½@16c; also 1,750 tierces steam, seller January, at 14¼c. Butter steady at 27@40c for Ohio; 40@50c for state. Cheese firm at 14@19c. Spirits turpentine dull and heavy at 46@46½c;

METALS.

Sheathing copper without decided change at 33. Ingot copper unsettled and firmer at 23@24 for all kinds. Pig iron quiet at $41@44 for Scotch, and $34@43 for American. Bar nominal at $90@95 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at $11¼@12¾ for Russia. Nails dull at 6½c for cut, 7c for clinch, and 27@30c for horse shoe.

Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping.

LATEST—Flour closed dull for medium good and steady for common grades. Wheat dull and nominally in buyers' favor. Rye quiet at $1 48@1 50 for western. Oats dull and heavy at 73¼c for western in store. Corn dull at $1 15 in store and $1 16¼@1 17 afloat for mixed western, and $1 14 at railroad depot for new mixed western. Cut meats in moderate demand and unchanged. Bacon steady and quiet. Lard quiet at 15@15¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs, 38@40c.

DRY GOODS.

Market without animation; prices nevertheless were well maintained. We quote Lyman E heavy brown sheetings at 15½c; Mystic river, 12½c; Atlantic H 15c do N 13½c; Laconia E 12½c. Richmond prints 12½c; fancy Arnolds and Freemans 11c, and Wamsutta 9c. Glasgow ginghams 11; Pemberton C brown Canton flannels 18½c; Great Falls T D 25c; do bleached 27c; Franklin A do 19½c; Great Falls A grain bags 37½c and Androscoggin, 35c.

MONEY.

Money active and firm at 6@7 ₱ cent on call.

STERLING

Sterling quiet at 9¼@9⅝.

GOLD

Gold quiet and a trifle lower; opened at 135¼ and closed at 134⅞@135.

GOVERNMENTS.

In Governments the bear efforts continue, but without much effect on the market, which is generally dull, but steady. Some round lots of 6 ₱ cent. currency bonds; issued to the Pacific Railroad are, however, being taken for permanent investments.

COUPONS.

Coupons of '81, 14¼@14⅞; '62, 10⅝@10¾; '64, 7@7⅛; '65, 7⅝@7¾; new, 10¼@10¼; '67, 10¼@10⅜; '68, 10⅜; 10-40's, 5.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull. New Tennessee's, 68@68¼; new North Carolina's 63@64; new Virginia's 57@58½.

STOCKS

New York Central has been the feature, and rising largely on the report that large scrip dividends will soon be declared. The annual meeting occurs on the 9th, when this subject will probably be considered. The rise was assisted by the demand to cover the previous speculative sales, the amount of which outstanding is said to be very large. The advance in Central caused great strength in the market, and Erie jumped to 41½, causing much surprise; but there being no apparent reason for the advance, it relapsed to 38. The market generally was strong at the close, but the change in other shares was not very material. The transactions in express stocks have been embarrassed by the premature closing of the transfer books of the American Company at two days' notice, which cuts off stock-holders living at a distance from having their stock transferred. It follows that a large class of holders will be without title to the new stock. The open board has determined that, under the circumstances, the American stock is a good delivery. The regular board has requested the American Company to re-open the books, and have received the reply that the company is no longer in existence.

Chicago Market

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 2—Eastern exchange firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Flour less active with sales of spring extras at $5 75@6 75. Wheat firm and quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 22@1 23, outside figure for lots in northwestern and north side houses; sales of No. 2 at $1 11¾@1 12¾, closing steady at $1 12@1 12¾ for No. 2; sales of No. 2 since 'Change at $1 12. Corn, old, No. 1, neglected and nominal at 78@80c, cash, and 78c, seller the month; No. 2 very quiet; small sales at 76c; new corn firm and quiet; sales at 54@55c, closing at 54@54½c for kiln dried; No. 2 declined 3@4c; rejected, 1c; sales at 68c for No. 2, and 69@62c for rejected; nothing doing this afternoon. Oats more active and ¼c higher; sales of No. 2 at 46½@47c. Rye quiet and easier at $1 42½@1 43½c for No. 1, and $1 11@1 12 for No. 2. Barley opened quiet and firmer; No. 2 sold up to $1 62, it subsequently weakened and closed dull at $1 61. Highwines opened quiet at 95@96c, closing with buyers at 92@93c. Provisions firmer and more active; clear Pork $25; mess Pork $22 25@22 50 cash, and $21 seller for January. Bulk meats fairly active at 7½c seller for December. Green hams in good demand at 10¼@11¼c; sweet pickled hams 12c. Lard firm at 14c for prime and steam. Dressed hogs firm at $8 25@9 00. Cattle more active on shipping account; sales of good to choice shipping beeves at $8 50@7 00, and $4 30@5 75 for fair to good steers; common grades are neglected. Hogs active and 10@15c higher; sales at $6 75@7 00 for common to medium, and $7 25@7 50 for good to choice.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 2.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton—very little on the market; middling quoted at 23c. Flour—low grades in demand, but medium and high grades dull and but little doing; fall superfine $5@5 75, extra $5 80@6 50, XX $6 75@8, XXX $8 50@9 50 and fancy $10@11 50. Wheat firm; choice fall better; fair to strictly prime red $1 60@1 65, choice to fancy do $1 70@1 90, prime to choice white $1 70@2; spring steady and firm at $1 50 for No 1. Corn firmer at 68@75c. Oats lower at 53@56c. Barley unchanged at $1 75@1 92½ for prime to choice Iowa. Rye better at $1 15@1 18. Whisky unchanged at 95@96c. Pork held firmly at $23 for city. Bulk meats firmer; dry salt shoulders 9@9¼c, clear sides 12¾c, clear sides 13½@13¾c. Bacon—small orders filled at 11c for shoulders and 17¼c for clear sides. Lard inactive; choice keg worth 15c. Hogs active and higher at $7 35@7 62½ gross. The number killed to date is about 70,000. Cattle—receipts moderate and demand local at 3½@5c gross for fair to choice. Sheep—prime and choice $4@5 per head.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Post.]

DECEMBER 2—5 P. M.—Flour and grain unchanged and quiet. Cotton quiet at 23½c for middling. Whisky dull at 95c. Hogs dull and drooping, closing at $7@7 60 gross and $9@9 40 net; receipts 6 000. Mess pork quiet at $22 75@23. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 9¼c, sides 12@13¼c for clear rib and clear. New sugar cured hams cut and small, sales made at 17c. Lard dull at 13¾c for butchers' and 13¾c for prime steam and 14¼@14¾c for kettle rendered. Green meats firm, but quiet; shoulders 7½@7¾c and 10¾@10¾c for sides and 11¼@11¾c for hams. The Price Current gives the receipts of hogs for the week at 34,140, and for the season at 105,828, against 93,753 for the same time last season. Butter and cheese unchanged and quiet. Eggs 33c. Linseed oil 95c. Lard oil dull. Petroleum 29@30c for refined. Gold 135 buying. Exchange very dull at ½ discount buying.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 2.—Flour dull; choice Wisconsin and Iowa $6 00@6 62; new do $5 50 to 5 75. Wheat quiet and irregular at $1 21½ for No 1; $1 11 for No. 2. Oats dull and lower, with sales at 47c for No. 2. Corn nominal at 83c for No 2. Rye steady at $1 68 for No. 1. Barley unchanged, with sales at $1 50 for No. 2. The receipts were: 1,000 barrels flour, 32 000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels oats, 400 bushels corn, 500 bushels barley. The shipments were: 3,000 barrels flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels oats.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 2.—Sales of 50 hhds. tobacco; trashy, 4½@6½c; lugs, 7@9c; medium leaf, 13c; cutting, 17½c. Hogs, 7¾@8c. gross. Cotton, 22¾c. Flour, $5 25@6 00. Wheat, $1 65@1 80; Corn, 50@55c. Oats, 55@58c. Rye, $1 30. Mess Pork, $24. Lard, 14¾@15c. Bulk shoulders, 9½c; clear rib sides, 13c; clear sides, 13½c. Green Meats—Hams, 11¾c; shoulders, 8¾c, sides, 11c. Whisky, raw, free, 93c. Weather clear and moderately cold; river rising, with seven feet eight inches water in the canal.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat 1@2 better; sales of No. 2 white Wabash at $2; white Michigan, $1 82; amber $1 75@1 77½; No. 1 red, $1 75; No 2, $1 65. No. 2 spring $1 80. Corn inactive and low; new 88c; kiln dried 92c. Oats a shade firmer; sales at 57c. Rye 2c better; sales of No. 1 at $1 30. Barley quiet. Clover seed $8 10. Flaxseed $2 15. Hogs a shade better at 8¾@9c

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 2.—Cotton dull and nominal. The receipts of cotton were 1,122 bales, while the exports were 2,046 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 70c. Oats 65c. Hay $22 00. Bran 22½c. Corn meal $4 50. Pork (old) $25 00; new do, $23 50. Lard 16¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, nominal; clear sides, 18½ to 18¾c.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 2—Flour active, firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $2 30@2 40; fair to good, $2@2 25. Corn dull; new white, 98c@$1. Oats firm; western, 73@73c. Rye nominal at $1 40@1 45. Pork dull at $27. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15c; clear do, 18¼c; shoulders, 14¼c; hams, 18c. Lard dull at 17c.

MARRIED.

McELROY—WOODBURN—On Thanksgiving, November 26th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Andrew Virtue, JAS. M. McELROY, of this city, and MATTIE J. WOODBURN, of Venango county Pa.

ARBUCKLE—KERR—On Tuesday morning, December 1st, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., JOHN ARBUCKLE, Jr., to Miss MARY A. KERR.

LOCKE—WOOD—On Thursday evening, November 26th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. B. T. Miller, assisted by Rev. W. H. Locke, Mr. C. E. LOCKE, of Allegheny, and Miss LIZZIE M. WOOD, daughter of Captain B. L. Wood, of Port Perry. No cards.

MILLS—ALEXANDER—On Tuesday, November 24th, at South Florence, Colbert county, Alabama, by Rev. Joel Whitton, JAMES MILLS, of P